

2016 FEMA REGION 6 TEXAS HURRICANE RESPONSE PLAN

Federal Support Plan to a Hurricane Threat in Texas

June 1, 2016



FEMA



This document is intended serve as a supplement to the FEMA Region 6 All Hazards Plan by providing guidance regarding actions FEMA Region 6 can be expected to take while providing federal support to the State of Texas during a hurricane response affecting Texas coastal counties. This document is not mandating or limiting any actions; nor is it meant to replace any other document. The guidance presented does not override any state, regional or local plans or plans that have been developed by other federal agencies, but does seek to synchronize these plans and to provide a roadmap for pre-landfall and post-landfall immediate response federal support.

Send any recommended changes or corrections to frank.ireland@fema.dhs.gov. Our gratitude and thanks are extended to the many response partners who have participated in the development of this plan.

DOCUMENT CHANGE CONTROL

This plan is intended to be used through the end of the 2016 hurricane season. Any changes that are identified during the 2016 hurricane season will be captured below.

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FEDERAL SUPPORT TO TEXAS HURRICANE RESPONSE

FEMA Region 6 All Hazards Plan - Texas Hurricane Response Annex

1.0 SITUATION

1.1 PURPOSE.

The purpose of this annex is to provide guidance for **federal support** to a hurricane response involving Texas jurisdictions. It is intended to supplement the Region 6 All Hazards Plan (AHP) as a threat specific annex. Response to hurricanes is the same as described in the region's AHP; except: (a) there is usually up to 5 days' notice prior to landfall which allows time to pre-position resources and to take protective measures to mitigate risk to people and property; (b) potential impacts include not only high wind and surge flooding damage to coastal counties directly from the storm but also cascading damage to inland counties caused by sheet/flash/riverine flooding and tornadoes; (c) both Texas and Louisiana will usually take response actions until the cone of error clearly identifies the area that will be affected.

Scope. This annex focuses on decisions and actions taken **prior to landfall** to prepare for post-landfall operations; including pre-landfall evacuation and mass care operations. However, it includes general information on post-landfall response and recovery actions although the majority of this information will be the same as described in the region's AHP.

This annex is designed to serve as a guide only and is not directive in nature. Priorities, Objectives and Tasks described in this plan are expected to be modified to fit the requirements of any specific incident.

1.2 REFERENCES.

This annex uses the following FEMA guiding documents for development of mission essential tasks, core capabilities and elements to synchronize the plan with national level plans – these documents can be found in the National Preparedness Resource Library at: <http://www.fema.gov/national-preparedness-resource-library>

1. FEMA Incident Management and Support Keystone
2. National Preparedness Goals
3. National Response Framework
4. Response Federal Interagency Operating Plan (FIOP)

This annex also uses the following documents produced by the Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM), specifically the state Hurricane Annex, to synchronize federal support with anticipated state actions. These documents can be found on the DPS/TDEM library at: <http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/dem/downloadableforms.htm>

1. TDEM Hurricane Annex
2. SOC Hurricane Playbook
3. TDEM Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)
4. TDEM Executive Guide 2015

All FEMA Region 6 plans, including the region's AHP and Texas State Annex (which describes the state emergency management and political organization), are maintained behind the firewall but can be requested through the contacts provided at the end of this annex.

1.3 TEXAS COASTAL HURRICANE STUDY AREAS

Texas divides the coastline into five “Texas Coastal Study Areas” as shown in Table 1 and Figure 1 below; each supported by the FEMA Hurricane Program for detailed evacuation studies. Each of these study areas is further associated with surge maps and local level evacuation maps which can be found on the TDEM plans website:

<http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/dem/downloadableforms.htm>

State Emergency Management Organization. The county judge / mayor has primary emergency management responsibilities in Texas. Texas uses the Department of Public Safety (DPS) boundaries to group counties into “Disaster Districts” (DDC) each chaired by a senior DPS officer. The DDCs activate during disasters to manage state support to the locals. Additionally, TDEM assigns regional and district coordinators from the TDEM staff to serve as full time liaisons to the Disaster Districts and local leadership. Refer to the Texas State Annex for more details regarding the state emergency management and political organization.

TEXAS COASTAL COUNTIES			
COASTAL STUDY AREAS	DISASTER DISTRICT	COASTAL COUNTIES	MAIN CITIES
Lake Sabine Area (approx. 557,000)	DDC 14 Lufkin	Jasper (35,552) *Newton (14,138)	
	DDC 15 Beaumont	Orange (83,444) Jefferson (252,235) Hardin (55,621)	Orange (18,922) Port Arthur (54,135) Beaumont (117,796)
	DDC 16 Houston	Chambers (38,145) Liberty (78,117)	
Houston / Galveston Area (approx. 4,800,000)	DDC 16 Houston	Chambers (38,145) Harris (4,441,370)	Galveston (48,743) Pasadena (152,735) *Houston (2,195,914)
	DDC 16 Texas City	Galveston (314,198) Brazoria (338,124)	Texas City (46,081) Freeport (12,093)
	DDC 16 Pierce	Matagorda (36,519)	STP Nuclear Power Plant
Matagorda Bay Area (approx. 165,000)	DDC 16 Pierce	Matagorda (36,519)	STP Nuclear Power Plant
	DDC 17 Victoria	Jackson (14,739) Victoria (91,081) Calhoun (21,797)	Port Lavaca (12,374) Victoria (65,098) - inland
Coastal Bend Area (approx. 485,000)	DDC 20 Corpus Christi	Refugio (7,302) Aransas (24,972) San Patricio (66,915) Nueces (356,221) Kleberg (31,190) Kenedy (400)	Corpus Christi (316,381)
Valley Area (LRGV) (approx. 1,250,000)	DDC 21 McAllen	Willacy (21,903) Cameron (420,392) *Hidalgo (831,073)	Brownsville (181,860) Harlingen (65,665) McAllen (136,639)

Table 1 – Texas Coastal Study Areas

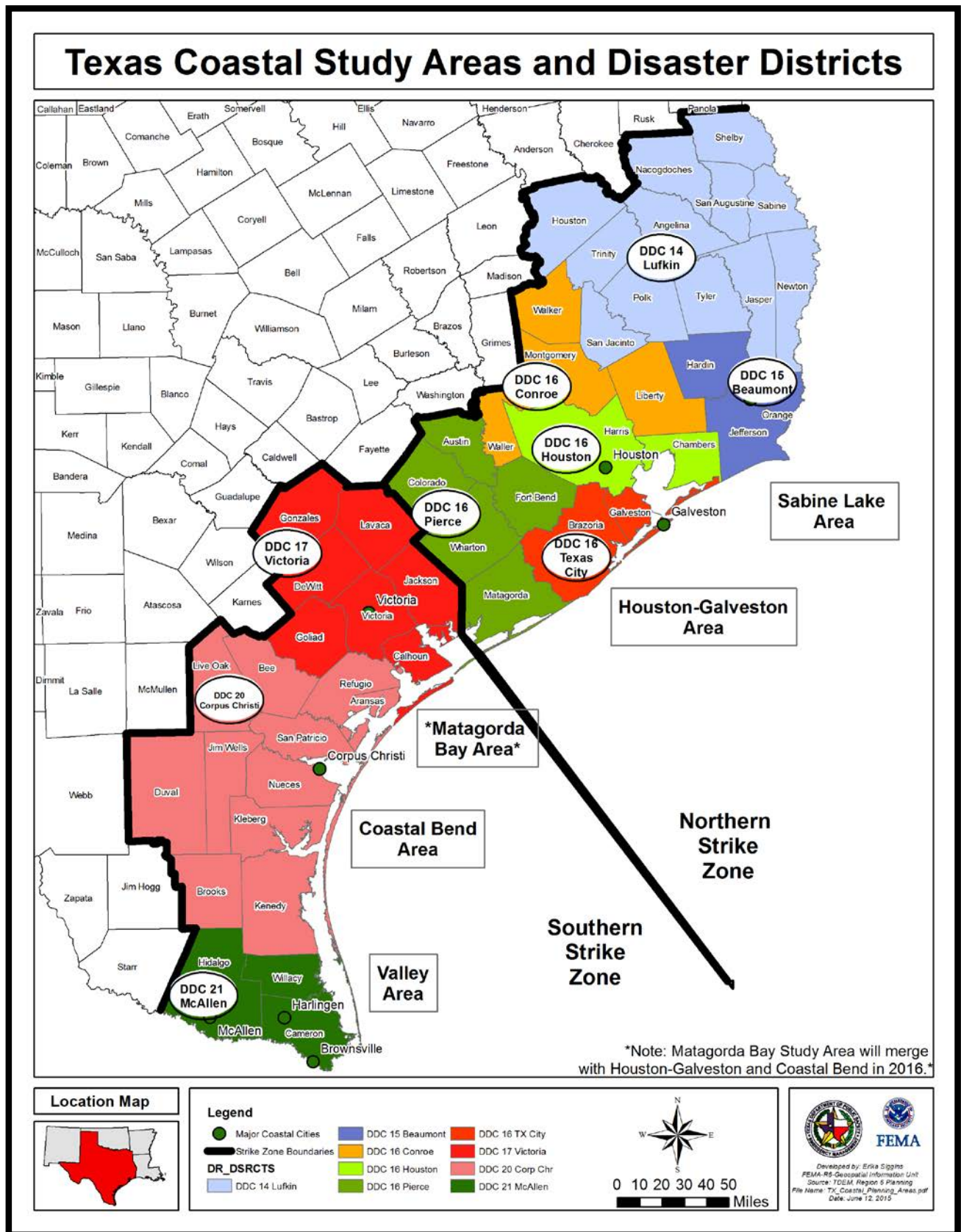


Figure 1 – Coastal Counties Potentially Impacted By Hurricanes

1.4 TEXAS COASTAL DESCRIPTION

Texas has 254 counties, 367 miles of coastline and more than 3300 miles of shoreline in a region with frequent hurricane activity. There are 20 counties located along the coast that are considered to be at risk plus additional inland counties which could experience flooding from surge or from nearby rivers.

Nearly two-thirds of the state's Gulf shoreline is protected in parks, wildlife refuges and natural areas where development is prohibited. Many of the parks along the coastal region also include protected wildlife that should be considered during response operations. The remaining third includes many popular and growing communities: Galveston, Corpus Christi, Port Aransas, Rockport, Port Lavaca and South Padre Island. Over 20% of Texans live along the coastal region with Galveston and Padre Island serving as major tourist sites on the barrier islands. These communities include a rich coastal historic heritage that should also be protected.

A driving factor for evacuation decisions during a hurricane response is the coastal community economy which is heavily dependent on tourism; generating \$7 billion dollars per year. In order to minimize the impacts on local economies, it is anticipated that most county judges will delay making evacuation decisions until there is certainty to the projections of hurricane strength and to the timing and location of landfall.

It should also be noted that Texas is the only state in the nation that has an Open Beaches Act that allows beaches to be privately owned, although subject to the public beach easement. It demonstrates the emphases Texas places on property rights and on the limited authorities of the government. Consider the impacts on evacuation decisions – the state has no authority to mandate evacuation from private property.

Ports.

Texas has 18 ports along its coastline which create nearly 1.4 million jobs and generate over \$80 billion in personal income. Hurricanes can have a substantial effect on the economy if it impacts one of these ports.

Port of Houston, as one of the top ports in the U.S., is a major contributor to the national economy. Hurricanes making landfall in the Houston area should closely involve DHS Office of Infrastructure Protection to monitor national economic impacts.

Moreover, Texas has more than 1,000 miles of channel maintained by the US Corps of Engineers.

U.S.-Mexico Border.

Another consideration are Rio Grande Valley Area border issues: including evacuation of CBP, ICE and HHS-ORR operations.



Figure 2 – Texas Ports

1.4.1 South Texas Project (STP) Electric Generating Facility (Nuclear Facility).

Located in the Matagorda Bay study area, the STP nuclear power plant is a CIKR that should receive consideration for hurricane planning. It is not considered to be a major concern due to the safety policies that are routinely followed at this nuclear facility. The facility began operation in 1988 and is located in Matagorda County approximately 10 miles from the Gulf of Mexico and 80 miles from Houston in a non-seismic area with hardened watertight protection around both its backup generation and its spent fuel storage facilities. It contains two pressurized water reactors that are cooled by a 7000 acre water reservoir. It also contains three backup power systems, more than any other commercial nuclear facility in the country, and can handle a storm surge up to 41 feet. It has a new 8,000 square foot Joint Information Center and Emergency Operations Center in Bay City that is 20 miles from the plant. A hurricane strike at Matagorda Bay is not expected to require federal support but the protective actions taken by the Nuclear Power Plant should be taken into consideration. Reporting is through the SOC and ESF 12.

1.4.2 Major Hospitals Located Along Coastal Counties

There are several major hospitals located in surge areas along the coastline that should be considered when training and exercising. The following hospitals are a partial list of major hospitals requiring some level of evacuation when landfall affects their county:

Galveston Area: UTMB Health; Shriners Hospital for Children and Burns Hospital

Freeport Area: Brazosport Medical Center and Regional Cancer Center

Corpus Christi Area: Corpus Christi Medical Center, Spohn Hospital, Naval Health

LRGV / Brownsville Area: Valley Regional Medical Center, South Texas Rehab

TDEM planners consider the LRGV scenario the most likely scenario that might require NDMS operations. However, all evacuation scenarios have the ambulance contract and paratransit as an anticipated state need to assist with the movement of home health and nursing home patients.

1.5 THIRA SCENARIOS FOR TRAINING AND EXERCISE

The Texas state THIRA, a risk assessment report, identifies hurricanes as the most likely threat capable of having a catastrophic impact to the state. Two scenarios are presented to provide a “worst, most probable” scenario for response planning. These scenarios should be used for training and exercises prior to hurricane season. Details and planning factors are available in the state THIRA located on the Region 6 SharePoint site.

The scenarios identified in the state THIRA are considered to be the greatest concern for Texas. The THIRA includes target capabilities, planning factors and resource requirements which should all be used in hurricane response planning at the federal level since this begins to identify anticipated state needs. However, to ensure that resources are adequately staged prior to landfall, care should also be taken to verify that data submitted in the THIRA is consistent with anticipated resource needs identified by subject matter experts participating in the deliberate planning process. Likewise, the results of the deliberate planning process can be used to improve future THIRA submissions.

Lower Rio Grande Valley (LRGV).

A category 3 or greater hurricane making a direct hit on the LRGV is the greatest concern. In this scenario, the concern is the evacuation and infrastructure complications for communities along the LRGV. The LRGV is a delta or a floodplain home to over one million people. The infrastructure has not kept pace with the growth in population. It is connected to San Antonio and the northern part of the state only by US-281 to I-37 (primary evacuation route) and US-77 (not a recommended hurricane evacuation route since it follows the coastline to Corpus Christi) and to Laredo by US-83. San Antonio is 277 miles away (6 hour drive) and is the primary destination for evacuees. Moreover, there are several Federal Border Security checkpoints located along each of the highways which process around 10,000 vehicles in a 24 hour period; as opposed to potentially 130,000+ vehicles possibly required in an evacuation. The scenario is compounded by the large number of undocumented residents, including abandoned children, who will need assistance and who may not evacuate due to the security checkpoints. It should be noted that Cameron and Willacy counties are the only two coastal counties in the United States where residents have to pass through an immigration check point in order to evacuate.

THIRA Scenario: "A tropical storm that begins in the Western Gulf of Mexico, and quickly strengthens from a Category 1 to a Category 4 Hurricane just prior to landfall, as it moves to the West-Northwest at 15mph. 150 mph winds are recorded on the coast with tropical storm force winds extending 280 miles up the Texas coastline. Storm surge inundation exceeds 14 feet above ground level (AGL) near the mouth of the Rio Grande, 6 feet AGL on South Padre Island, and 12 feet at the Port of Brownsville Ship Channel. The hurricane occurs at a time when the ground is already heavily saturated due to recent heavy rains and when water levels in Amistad and Falcon reservoirs are above conservation. As the storm moves inland, heavy rains fall over the San Juan Basin in Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon. Tremendous outflows occur along tributaries and the main stem of the Rio San Juan, exceeding the storm water storage capacity of the El Cuchillo and Gomez reservoirs. Within days of landfall, a colossal flood wave enters the Rio Grande below Falcon Reservoir with a maximum discharge of 240,000 cubic feet per second at Rio Grande City. Unprotected communities along the river, including Roma, Rio Grande City, La Grulla, and Los Ebanos experience massive flooding. Partial levee failures occur in Mexico, causing significant overspill along the Rio Salado and Rio Conchos, leading to massive releases that cause partial dam failures at Falcon and Amistad. Emergency diversions through the Lower Rio Grande Valley floodways create high stress on levee walls and overwhelm the LRGV Flood Control Project, causing breach failures in Hidalgo County and overtopping levees in Tamaulipas. Most of Hidalgo County to the south of US Hwy 83 is severely flooded, including the entire City of Hidalgo and suburban areas of Mission, McAllen, Pharr, San Juan, Alamo, Donna, Mercedes and Weslaco. Extreme urban flooding occurs in Reynosa and Matamoros, displacing hundreds of thousands of inhabitants and isolating large populations without the means to evacuate or to secure basic survival needs."

Due to the short timeline described, pre-landfall operations for this scenario is anticipated to be limited to the normal staging of personnel and resources plus the activation of the federal ambulance contract. However, post-landfall operations will likely add the need for federal SAR resources, National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) hospital evacuation, mass care and medical operations. FEMA Region 6 should also exercise the same scenario except with a full H-120 timeline in order to exercise pre-landfall NDMS operations and general population evacuation using DoD air transportation.

Houston-Galveston Industrial Corridor.

In this scenario, the concern is the storm surge vulnerability of Galveston Island and industry along the Houston Ship Channel. Galveston is an urban center with many high-rise condominiums, hotels and hospitals on a barrier island with only two evacuation routes serving the island. The Houston Ship Channel is home to at least 150 industrial businesses with a total value of over \$15 billion which represents about half of the nation's petroleum processing capabilities. Refineries and chemical plants along the Houston Ship Channel are typically protected to the mapped flood plain level elevation of approximately 14 to 15 feet – an elevation only a few feet higher than that experienced during Hurricane Ike and 10 foot lower than a reasonable worst case surge of about 25 feet from a category 4 or greater storm. One estimate from the U.S. Coast Guard suggests that a one month closure of the Houston port could potentially cost the national economy over \$60 billion. Houston is also home to the Texas Medical Center, the largest hospital complex in the world and it sits in an area that has flooded in the past. Houston, however, has a large number of resources available to respond effectively to most damages without seeking large quantities of federal assistance.

THIRA Scenario: “A Category 5 hurricane makes landfall on the western tip of Galveston Island. The hurricane has maximum sustained winds of 157 mph and is accompanied by a storm surge of 24 feet. This surge impacts heavily populated coastal areas including Texas City, La Porte, Baytown, the Houston Ship Channel, and portions of the City of Houston. Forward movement of the storm is slowed down by a strong high-pressure weather pattern during the afternoon of the same day. Significant structural damage occurs in residential areas near the coast. After the storm, 320,000 households are displaced, and 81,000 people need short-term public shelter. Over 115,000 residential structures are destroyed, and their occupants seek long-term shelter options, including public shelters.”

Houston, as a Tier 1 UASI city, has the ability to meet most of their own resource needs. However, the activation of the federal ambulance contract is anticipated as well as mass care and medical operations support due to the high population numbers. Federal support for general population evacuation is not anticipated, except for home health and nursing home.

1.5.1 Other Scenario Considerations.

In addition to the two scenarios identified in the state THIRA which address a Galveston-Houston and a LRGV landfall, there are other scenarios that should be considered and exercised:

1. A Corpus Christi landfall – dense population center and geographic location may require evacuation assistance.
2. A Beaumont landfall – a slow moving, heavy rain or high surge may create a major flooding event. Assistance may be needed for evacuation of home health and nursing home population.
3. A Cat 5 hurricane in the LRGV that also forces CBP, ICE and HHS-ORR facilities to have a relocate their operations including those who are being detained.
4. A hurricane, or back-to-back hurricanes, with landfall between Texas and Louisiana requiring a simultaneous response. May cause the need for Region 6 resource adjudication for IMATs, generators, buses, ambulance contracts, etc.

1.6 HISTORICAL DATA

Table 2 below reflects hurricanes making landfall in Region 6 over the past 10 years. Despite the lack of recent activity, historically, at least one tropical storm or hurricane strikes the Texas coastline 3 times every 4 years and most sections of the Texas coastline experience a hurricane at least once every 6 years. Even tropical storms and those hurricanes that did not have direct landfall in Texas still resulted in some level of response and recovery operations.

The impacts of hurricanes on both coastal areas and inland areas can be expected to be worse during periods of time when rivers and lakes are near flood stage. Due to record rains in 2015 and 2016, this will be the case through the remainder of the 2016 season so special concern should be given to the projected path and rainfall totals as the storms move inland.

Hurricane Tracks and historical data are available at:

<http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/archive/2015/>

<http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/data/>

HISTORY OF HURRICANES – REGION 6 – LAST 10 YEARS (SINCE 2005)				
*this list does not include Tropical Storms				
Year	NAME	Date	Hrs Pre-LF	Landfall
2005	Hurricane Katrina (Cat 3)	Aug 23-30	>120 hrs	Orleans Parish, LA
	Hurricane Rita (Cat 3)	Sept 18-26	>120 hrs	Beaumont
2007	Hurricane Dean (Cat 5)	Aug 13-23	>120 hrs	Mexico
	Hurricane Humberto (Cat 1)	Sept 12-14	<24 hrs	Bolivar Peninsula (Galveston)
2008	Hurricane Dolly (Cat 2)	July 20-25	>72 hrs	Lower Rio Grande Valley
	Hurricane Gustav (Cat 2)	Aug 25-Sept 4	>120 hrs	Terrebonne Parish, LA
	Hurricane Ike (Cat 2)	Sept 1 - 14	>120 hrs	Galveston, TX
2010	Hurricane Alex (Cat 2)	Jun 25- Jul 2	>120 hrs	Mexico
2012	Hurricane Isaac (Cat 1)	Aug 21-Sept 1	>120 hrs	LaFourche Parish, LA
Hrs Pre-LF: Shows the approximate time from the first advisory, but does <u>not</u> depict the time from when there was reasonable certainty regarding the projected landfall location.				
Notes:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hurricane Katrina made landfall at Florida before New Orleans; reached Cat 5 status in the Gulf. • Hurricane Dean hit Mexico, but Texas staged a large number of resources which were not used. • Hurricane Rita reached Cat 5 status with 180 mph winds and the largest evacuation in US History. • Hurricane Ike has the largest SAR effort in US History with a storm over 600 miles in diameter. • Hurricane Alex made landfall in Mexico but caused flooding in the LRGV. • Hurricane Allen 1980 is used as an example of a storm requiring LRGV evacuation. • TS Allison produced more than 40" of rain in the Houston area in 2001, causing about \$5 billion in damage and 41 fatalities. 				

Table 2 – Hurricane History in Texas

1.7. THREAT DESCRIPTION.

There are four specific areas of concern when planning for a hurricane response:

- Storm surge flooding
- High winds damage
- Sheet flooding / Flash Flooding / Riverine flooding caused by heavy inland rains
- Tornados post-landfall and inland

Upon notification of a hurricane threat, the Region 6 Watch will make an assessment of each of these impacts based on information from the National Weather Service.

Sources for National Weather Service forecasts are:

- National Hurricane Center - <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/>
- Storm Prediction Center - <http://www.spc.noaa.gov/>
- NWS Southern Region HQ and WFOs: <http://www.srh.noaa.gov/>
 - ✓ WFO Brownsville – <http://www.srh.noaa.gov/bro/>
 - ✓ WFO Corpus Christi – <http://www.srh.noaa.gov/crp/>
 - ✓ WFO Houston/Galveston – <http://www.srh.noaa.gov/hgx/>
 - ✓ WFO Lake Charles - <http://www.srh.noaa.gov/lch/> (Port Arthur)

Storm Surge. Storm surge, the water that is pushed onshore as a tropical cyclone makes landfall, is considered to be the most hazardous aspect of a storm with potential to cause loss of life and damage to critical infrastructure within the coastal counties of Texas. Hurricanes can produce storm surge in excess of 20 feet across a 50- to 100- mile wide span, but even a surge of a few feet can cause major flooding in areas that are already saturated from rains. The greatest storm surge occurs to the right side of where the eye of the storm makes landfall.

- For surge modeling, the responder needs to coordinate with the regional and state hurricane program managers for an understanding of the products available to analyze risk and products available. Information is available on the NWS website: <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/surge/>
- Surge maps and evacuation studies can be obtained through the TDEM or FEMA Region 6 Hurricane Program Officer. When activated, Hurricane Program Officers are located in the SOC and the RRCC and products providing predictive analysis will be posted on WebEOC, on the R6 Dashboard and on the TDEM plans website.

Wind. Hurricanes are categorized based on the Saffir-Simpson Scale shown in Table 3 below. Major damage to even well-framed homes will be seen with category 3 hurricane force winds. Extensive structural damage can be anticipated with category 5 hurricane force winds including broken telephone poles leading to power outages and major roof damage. Along the coastline, all areas with population centers are at risk of physical injury, loss of power and communications, and other property damage from the wind. More details on forecasted wind damage can be found at: <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutsshws.shtml>.

Although Category 3-5 storms occurring in a populated area will probably result in storm damage great enough to anticipate a federal response and a subsequent Stafford Act Declaration, responders should also consider that lower category storms with high surge can cause even greater damage due to flooding. Storm risk should never be based solely on wind speed.

CATEGORY	WINDS	APPROX SURGE
Tropical Depression	39 to 73 mph	NA
Cat 1 (Minimal)	74 to 95 mph	4 to 5 feet
Cat 2 (Moderate)	96 to 110 mph	6 to 8 feet
Cat 3 (Extensive)	111 to 130 mph	9 to 12 feet
Cat 4 (Extreme)	131 to 155 mph	13 to 18 feet
Cat 5 (Catastrophic)	Greater than 155 mph	Greater than 18 feet

Table 3- Saffir Simpson Hurricane Scale

Sheet/Riverine Flooding. This threat is a major concern for 2016. The heavy rains associated with a tropical weather system, especially slow moving tropical depressions and hurricanes, can cause major flooding in low-lying coastal and flood-prone inland areas as the storm continues inland. These storms can also flood already full lakes and rivers, with a risk of levee and dam failures, even after the initial effects of the hurricane have passed.

- The following areas are of particular concern:
 - ✓ Flooding in the LRGV since much of the area from the coastline and as far west as McAllen has low lying areas that will be affected by Rio Grande River flooding or general sheet flooding. Moreover, lake and flood control measures on the Mexico side of the river and managed by Mexico can have a direct effect on flooding occurring in the LRGV. The International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) is the agency that assists with the monitoring and coordination of Rio Grande flood control in a hurricane response. FEMA Region 6, TDEM and USACE maintain a joint relationship with the IBWC for hurricane planning and response operations.
 - ✓ The Houston and Sabine Lake strike zones are a concern for the 2016 hurricane season since the water basins are full and have already experienced flooding for much of the previous year from “routine” rain storms. Many of the counties in these areas are expected to have active federal IA and PA declarations through the hurricane season.
- For river flood forecast, the responder needs to know how to use the Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service (AHPS), NWS Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service Website and 100 year flood maps from the FEMA Map Service Center (see links below). For predictive modeling, the RRCC should engage planners and GIS from the Mitigation Division:
 - ✓ River Forecast Center: <http://water.weather.gov/ahps/rfc/rfc.php>
 - ✓ FEMA Floodplain Maps: <https://msc.fema.gov/portals/advanceSearch>

- For lake level flood assessments, the responder needs to be familiar with the following websites:
 - ✓ USGS: <http://water.usgs.gov/index.html>
 - ✓ USACE Fort Worth District Daily Reports: <http://www.swf-wc.usace.army.mil/cgi-bin/rcshtml.pl?page=Reports&report=fish>
 - ✓ Texas Water Development Board: <http://www.waterdatafortexas.org>

Severe Weather and Tornadoes. As storms move inland after landfall, they can often spawn tornadoes and heavy rains causing additional wind damage and flooding to inland counties. Even in cases where coastal counties experience minimal damage, the state can still experience extensive damage related to subsequent severe storms. Tornadoes are graded by the Enhanced Fujita (EF) scale: EF-0 weakest to EF-5 strongest. Information on tornadoes can be found at: <http://www.spc.noaa.gov/faq/tornado/>

1.8 INCIDENT SPECIFIC CRITICAL INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS (CIR).

Region 6 uses both standing CIR (CIR #3 is shown below) and Incident Specific CIR. A CIR is a list of triggers, which if any occur, should result in immediate notification of response leadership – e.g. Regional Administrator, the Response Division Director, and RRCS Chief. The Situational Awareness Section in the RRCC will distribute incident specific CIR with Information Collection Plan (ICP) requirements to appropriate distribution lists upon activation.

The following are recommended incident specific CIRs for a hurricane response:

1. Storm activity in the Atlantic Ocean, Eastern Caribbean Ocean or Gulf of Mexico with potential to develop into a tropical storm and/or hurricane.
2. Any requests for federal declaration.
3. Report on the injury, death or the arrest of any FEMA staff.
4. Any federal support requests for evacuation (general population, medical population, ambulance contract).
5. Damage to and operating status of critical infrastructure.
6. Are there any failures of a federal, state, or private sector flood control system which could potentially result in destruction of property or loss of life?
7. Direct inquiry from a member of Congress (not a staff member, actual member).

Standing CIR #3: A natural or manmade event resulting in one or more of the following:

- Significant injury or loss of life with the potential for a request of FEMA assistance or presidential disaster declaration.
- Significant damage to property or critical infrastructure with the potential for a request of FEMA assistance or presidential disaster declaration.
- A state EOC elevating activation level above normal operations.
- The Governor declares a state of emergency.
- A jurisdiction calls for voluntary or mandatory evacuation of more than 100 homes.
- Shelter operations supporting more than 100 occupants.
- Power outages affecting more than 100,000 people.

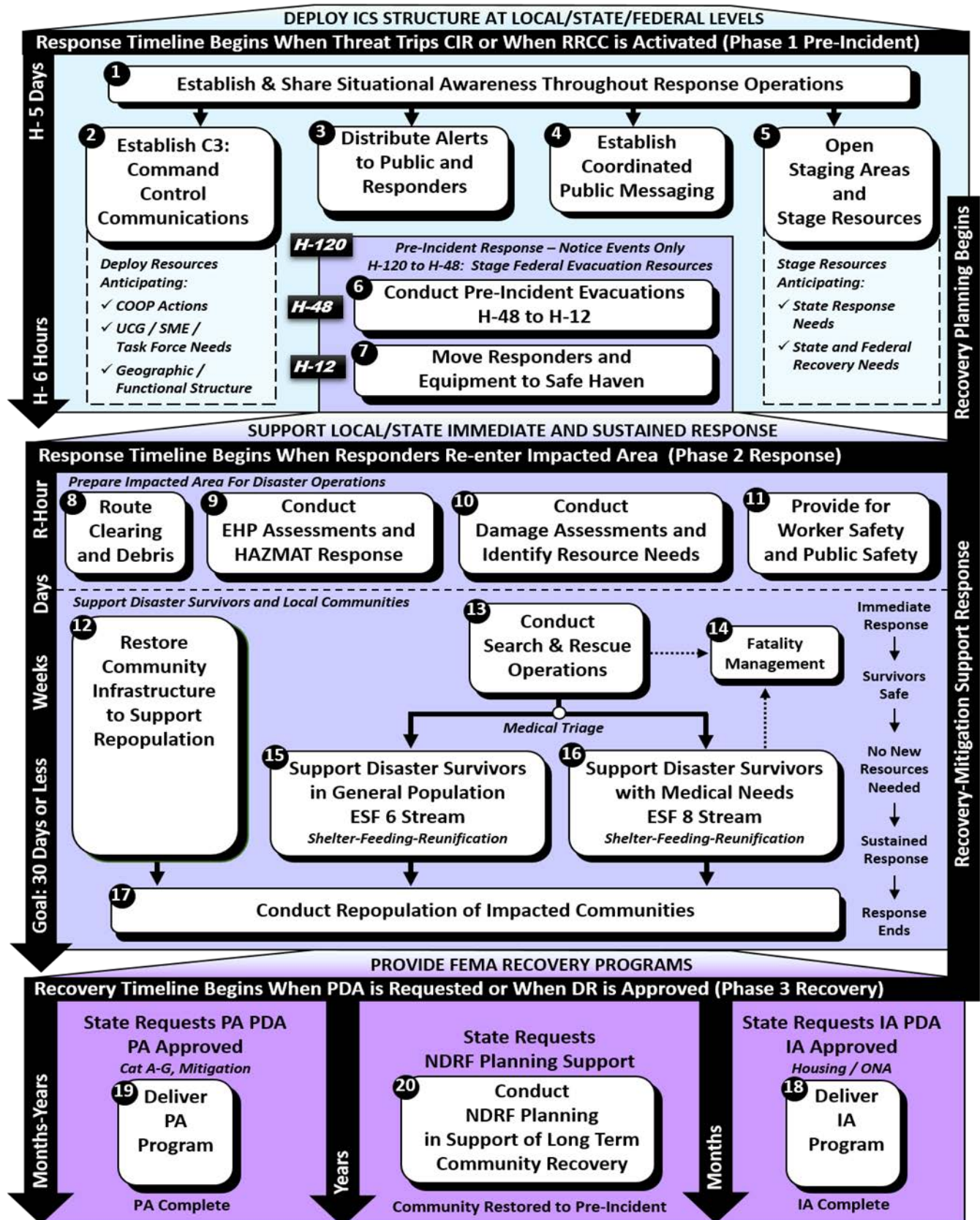


Figure 3 – Region 6 Disaster Operations Flowchart – Twenty Objectives

2.0 MISSION.

FEMA Region 6 will form an active and continual partnership with the Texas Division of Emergency Management and with other federal, state, local, tribal, private and public sector partners in order to be prepared to assist Texas coastal counties and their citizens to effectively respond to and recover from the effects of a severe tropical storm or hurricane.

Senior Leaders Guidance for Tropical Storm / Hurricane Response.

1. All FEMA Staff should be prepared and ready to respond to the next disaster.
2. “Think Big, Go Big, Go Fast, and Be Smart About It.”
3. Focus on outcomes.
4. Mission Assignments should have a clear task, purpose, definition of success, demobilization plan and end state.
5. Be survivor centric in mission and program delivery.
6. Get in, stabilize, reset.

3.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

3.1 GENERAL

A tropical storm or hurricane entering the Gulf of Mexico will often result in both Texas and Louisiana increasing their State EOC activation levels. Region 6 will respond in support of both states in accordance with the Region 6 All Hazards Plan as summarized in the following paragraphs. Each state will be supported by the RRCC, state liaison, a pre-designated FCO, Regional IMAT, and JFO organizational structure, as required by the situation, and in coordination with state emergency management leadership.

When activated, Figure 3 depicts twenty objectives that must be met in any disaster operation. These objectives are described in more detail in paragraph 3.5 below, but can be grouped into the three operational phases shown in Figure 4.

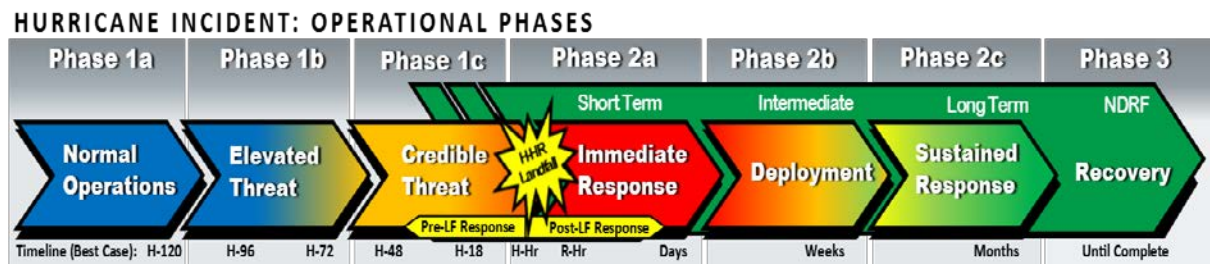


Figure 4 – Operational Phases

Phase 1 – Objectives #1 through #5

Phase 1 begins when the threat is identified by the watch and when a CIR is triggered leading the watch to notify regional leadership of the threat. Objectives #1 through #5 are accomplished by each level of emergency management and do not specifically require a request for support.

The end state of Objectives #1 through #5 for Region 6 is to establish the regional posture needed to support anticipated state needs by: (a) establishing the ICS structure with needed C4, alerts and messaging and (b) staging resources needed to support state needs in Phase 2 and Phase 3. The IMAT serves as Incident Management for employment of federal resources.

Phase 1 – Objectives #6 through #7

The last two objectives of Phase 1 are specifically related to pre-landfall evacuations which do require a request from the state for federal support before executing. These two objectives are response objectives that are managed by local emergency management and supported by state and federal resources. As in Phase 2, the RRCC takes actions during Phase 1 to stage federal resources needed to support anticipated evacuation resource needs; including transportation resources, airport operations support, and shelter support.

The end state of Objectives #6 through #7 for Region 6 is to have resources staged and ready to support when the request for support is received from the state. For the RRCC, this initially includes alerting, activating and staging: (a) National EMS contract ambulances and paratransit, (b) NDMS components; specifically, C-130 transportation and DASF units, (c) Market Survey for General Population Transportation. If evacuation occurs, then the RRCC and IMAT must be ready to take the necessary actions to employ these resources to support local evacuation operations. All personnel and resources must then be moved to safety prior to landfall.

Phase 2 – Objectives #8 through #17

All Phase 2 objectives are response objectives managed at the local level and supported by state and federal resources. The Federal Support Plan anticipates which RRFs are expected to be received from the state to support Phase 2 objectives and then stages those resources, as needed, in Phase 1 to provide timely support when the request is received.

Phase 3 – Objectives #18 through #20

All Phase 3 objectives are recovery objectives related to FEMA programs; specifically Individual Assistance (IA), Public Assistance (PA), and delivery of the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) long term recovery planning program. While the programs still require a local request for support and close coordination with state recovery personnel, planning for the resources needed to deliver the programs also begins in Phase 1.

3.2 PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS:

The following points should be considered when conducting additional planning or training:

1. In a tropical storm / hurricane response, Phase 1 normally begins pre-landfall – as early as H-120, but as late as H-24. The hurricane plan is based on the traditional 120 hour timeline, but there is no certainty to how much notice will be provided for a hurricane response. A hurricane threatening the Texas coastline can be identified by the National Hurricane Center closer than the Yucatan peninsula (approx. 700 miles from Houston) or further away than Barbados (approx. 2550 miles from Houston).
 - a. In contrast, in a no-notice response, all three phases will begin at the same time and are executed simultaneously.
 - b. The shorter the notice provided, the closer a hurricane response will be to a no-notice response.
2. Initially, federal resources will be staged under surge funding regardless of the status of any request for a federal declaration. Prior to any federal resource being employed, a federal declaration will normally need to be approved. The federal support plan assumes an EM (Cat A and B) would be approved by H-72 if evacuation support is anticipated.

3. Hurricane strength winds average 100 miles wide with tropical force winds as wide as 300 miles. The eye of the storm striking anywhere along the 367 miles of Texas coastline can affect the majority of the coastline; including many counties, multiple states or even multiple regions.
4. Every county in Texas has a county judge making separate decisions in the best interest of that county and an emergency management capability that will have a different set of anticipated needs for state and federal support. A “one size fits all” top down approach to planning does not align with response EM authorities that exist in Texas.
5. The primary part of the Federal Support Plan is to specify actions to be taken by the RRCC in support of Phase 1 objectives – primarily the staging of federal resources needed for Phases 2 and 3.
 - a. The RRCC will coordinate closely with the IMAT and the impacted states to adjust the plan to meet the actual needs of a specific response.
 - b. RRCC and IMAT leadership will need to make decisions to make necessary adjustments to the Federal Support Plan. Key leadership decisions are shown below.
 - c. When activated, the RRCC will host a daily coordination call to address needs and to validate decisions being made with other R6 division leadership and IMAT leadership.
6. One of the IMAT’s responsibilities in Phase 1 is to collect information in order to inform leadership decisions. The IMAT will coordinate with the state to validate that the correct resources are being staged to meet their anticipated needs.

3.3 REGIONAL ADMINISTRATORS PRIORITIES.

The Regional Administrator will establish priorities at the beginning of any activation of the RRCC. Priorities are general and are supported by objectives and tasks. These will be published in the Regional Support Plan.

Recommended initial priorities are provided below:

1. Support life-saving and life-sustaining operations.
2. Account for the safety of all FEMA Region 6 staff.
3. Be proactive and anticipate impacts, resource requirements, and data requests.
4. Establish and maintain communication with state and federal response teams.

3.4 KEY LEADERSHIP DECISIONS

The concept of operation for a Texas Hurricane Response, therefore, focuses on decision points related to resource deployment and information requirements. Figure 5 provides a decision point map depicting the general track of storms in the Gulf Coast and identifying seven pre-landfall decision points along a traditional H-120 timeline.

The decision points occur every 24 hours pre-landfall and serve as reminders that leadership must continually assess the regional posture every operational period and decide whether additional actions need to be taken.

When a storm enters the Gulf of Mexico and the National Weather Service starts issuing advisories forecasting that the storm may have some impacts along the Texas coastline, anyone listed on the RRCC roster or on an IMAT roster should review the hurricane plan and begin tracking initial decisions being made by leadership. Leadership should use the Crisis Action Planning Team to assist with analysis of the situation to make informed decisions. The initial decisions determine the actions expected of the RRCC and the IMAT.

PRE-LANDFALL INITIAL LEADERSHIP DECISIONS.

Table 4 provides key pre-landfall decisions that should be considered at every decision point. These decisions are: (a) dependent on certain conditions being met which are identified by an effective Information Collection Plan and (b) asked continually until each question is answered “yes” followed by appropriate actions or until the timeline has lapsed to the point that pre-landfall actions are no longer possible.

DECISION	CONDITIONS	TIMELINE
Whether to activate the RRCC and, if so, to what level?	The state SOC increases activation level The threat could impact TX or LA with some possibility of needing federal resources	Decisions can be made at any time as the situation develops and as long as employees can travel safely
Whether to activate and deploy a state liaison and, if so, how many and who?	The state has not requested an IMAT and is not anticipating requesting a pre-landfall EM	
Whether to deploy the IMAT and, if so, a partial or full team?	The state intends to request an IMAT The state intends to request an EM Federal resources are anticipated to be needed pre-landfall based on analysis of the IMAT and / or the RRCC PSS / SAS / R6 watch	
What ESFs, OFAs, NGOs VOADs to activate and deploy?	The RRCC needs additional support Field elements need additional support	
Whether to activate a federal staging area and, if so, what commodities and resources to stage? What are the anticipated state needs?	The threat is significant enough that it is possible that needs will exceed available local and state resources or that a gap in availability might occur	For pre-LF employment, decision by NLT H-48
Whether to issue MA to support pre-landfall evacuations? -ambulance contract? -GenPop Air? -NDMS?	The threat is forecasted to be Cat 3 or greater at landfall with a projected surge great enough that evacuation is recommended Refer to attachments for more details related to activation of these individual plans	For pre-LF employment, decision by H-96, but NLT H-72

Table 4 - Initial Leadership Decisions

FEMA R6 Hurricane Response

Scenarios

- Basic Scenario: TS or Cat 1-3 with 120+ hour timeline with landfall at one of six populated areas
- LRGV: Cat 3-5 w/ 120 hr+ Requiring Large Evacuation
- New Orleans : Cat 3-5 w/ 120hr+ Requiring Large Evacuation
- Short Timeline: Cat 3-5 with 72 hour or less timeline

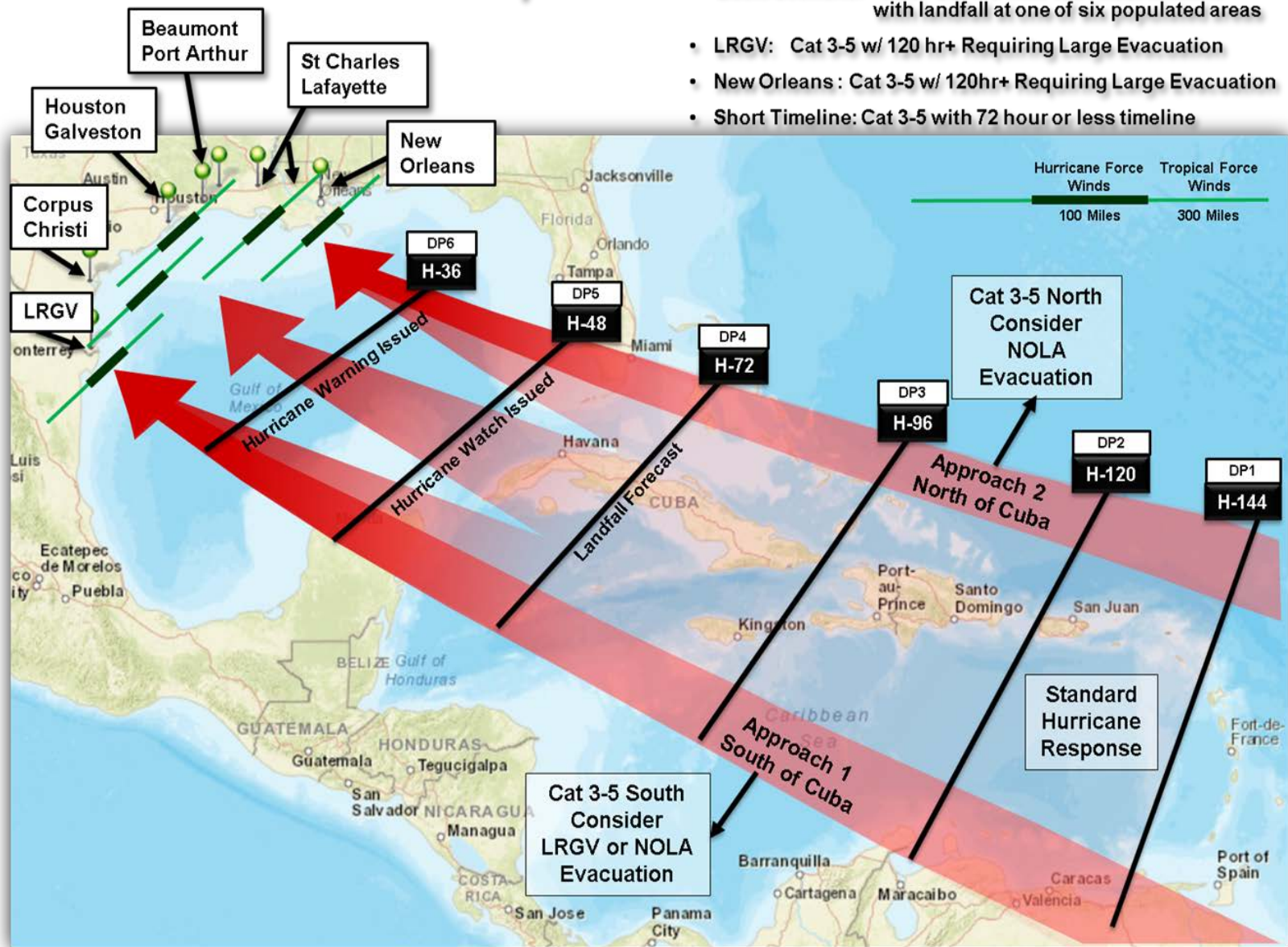


Figure 5 – FEMA Region 6 Hurricane Response Decision Point Map

3.5 STATE EMERGENCY FUNCTIONS.

Table 5 shows a chart from the TDEM Hurricane Annex that provides a crosswalk to Emergency Functions identified in their State EOP to the H-120 timeline. The list of emergency functions, and the associated annexes, provide the state plan on actions taken by the SOC and state agencies to support local response. Each emergency support annex specifies which agencies have responsibilities assigned to them and when those agencies can expect to be engaged. The table uses the following legend to provide this timing:

- advisory - (A)
- alert - (B)
- activated - (C)
- employed/operational - (D)

Each annex describes responsibilities assigned to individual agencies in order to meet the objectives of each emergency function. These annexes can be found on the Texas Plans and Forms website at: <http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/dem/downloadableforms.htm>.

Emergency Function (Annex)	H-120	H-96 to 72	H-72 to 48	H-48 to 0	H-Hr. +	R-Hr. +
Emergency Management (N)	D	D	D	D	D	D
Communications (B)	D	D	D	D	D	D
Warning (A)	C	D	D	D	D	D
Public Information (I)	C	D	D	D	D	D
Resource Support (M)	C	D	D	D	D	D
Food & Water (V)	C	D	D	D	D	D
Health & Medical (H)	C	D	D	D	D	D
Transportation (S)	B	C	D	D	D	D
Evacuation (E)	B	C	D	D	D	D
Shelter/Mass Care (C)	B	C	D	D	D	D
HAZMAT Response (Q)	B	B	C	D	D	D
Radiological EM (D)	B	B	C	D	D	D
Animals/Agriculture (O)	A	B	C	D	D	D
Firefighting (F)	A	B	C	D	D	D
Search & Rescue (R)	A	B	B	C	D	D
Law Enforcement (G)	A	B	B	C	D	D
Energy (L)	A	A	B	C	D	D
Public Works/Engineering (K)	A	A	B	C	D	D
Volunteer/Donations Mgmt. (T)	A	A	B	C	D	D
Recovery (J)	A	A	B	C	D	D

Table 5 – State Emergency Functions

The emergency support functions used by TDEM planning can be cross-walked to FEMA Core Capabilities or to the list of actions described in paragraph 3.6 below; they all describe the same actions using different categories to group the actions. FEMA Region 6 will use information provided in this plan to guide assessments, decisions and actions. When determining potential shortfalls, information will be collected for each of the functions shown in Table 5 to determine which of the functions are most likely to need federal resource support to meet response and recovery objectives.

KEY CONSIDERATIONS

What to Expect in a Texas Hurricane Response

- Incident Management (IM) in Texas is at the local level. TDEM supports the local level through the use of Disaster Districts and Regional / District Coordinators. The state forest service maintains 23 incident management teams (IMT) available to support local IM.
- The county judge or city mayor has legal emergency management responsibilities. The state plan expects local emergency management to “pull resources”, not for the state to “push” resources. Federal response should never get ahead of state response.
- The IMAT is expected to go to the SOC in Austin. The JFO is expected to be established in Austin in order to more effectively process and manage resource requests.
- There is a permanent IMAT assigned to the SOC, but TDEM considers the SOC as Incident Support. The intent is for the IMAT and the State Management Team to produce a Joint State and Federal Management Plan (JSFMP) as an incident support document in lieu of the IAP. Format is the same as the IAP but the title reflects incident support.
- JFO geographic branches will be expected to align with the Disaster District Chair (DDC) boundaries for Unity of Command. The DDC will be coordinating with multiple county judges, the TDEM District coordinator and with the SOC. They may be assigned an IMT from the Texas Forest Service to track resources and produce an IAP.
- FEMA Branch Directors / Division Supervisors will coordinate with the DDC and county judge as needed. DSATs are expected to report through the division supervisor.
- Only the county judge, or city mayor in some cases, can issue mandatory evacuation orders. The state cannot require the local EM to issue these orders. It is anticipated that the decision to evacuate will be made between H-72 and H-36 in coordination with NWS warnings and watches.
- The SOC will coordinate with DDCs to anticipate the need for state-supported evacuation (e.g. embarkation hubs, bus contracts, AMBUS, state ambulance contracts). Some of these decisions will be made as early as H-102.
- If federal support for pre-landfall evacuation is attempted, the request for support must be issued by the state to the IMAT at H-96 to conduct the required 30 hours of operations between H-48 to H-18. The RRF can be issued as late as H-72 for minimum operations.
- TDEM maintains plans to conduct state supported local evacuation for both general population and hospitals. Federal support for evacuation is considered unlikely pre-landfall although LRGV and Beaumont scenarios are considered a possibility due to flooding concerns. Post-landfall evacuation is considered a possibility in all scenarios.
- Evacuation plans include options for federal ground ambulance and air ambulance support, DoD-sourced aircraft, and NDMS as well as TSA support for embarkation hubs. State plans include the use of school and charter buses and Texas Military Force airlift. Federal bus contracts, rail and sealift are generally not considered as options for evacuation.
- For 2016, there remains a concern about the evacuation of ICE facilities and HHS-ORR grantee facilities. The evacuation of these facilities are all federal responsibility under each agencies own authorities, but TDEM remains concerned about the impact on state evacuation plans if these federal evacuation plans fail.

KEY CONSIDERATIONS

Federal Response Should Not Get Ahead of State Response!

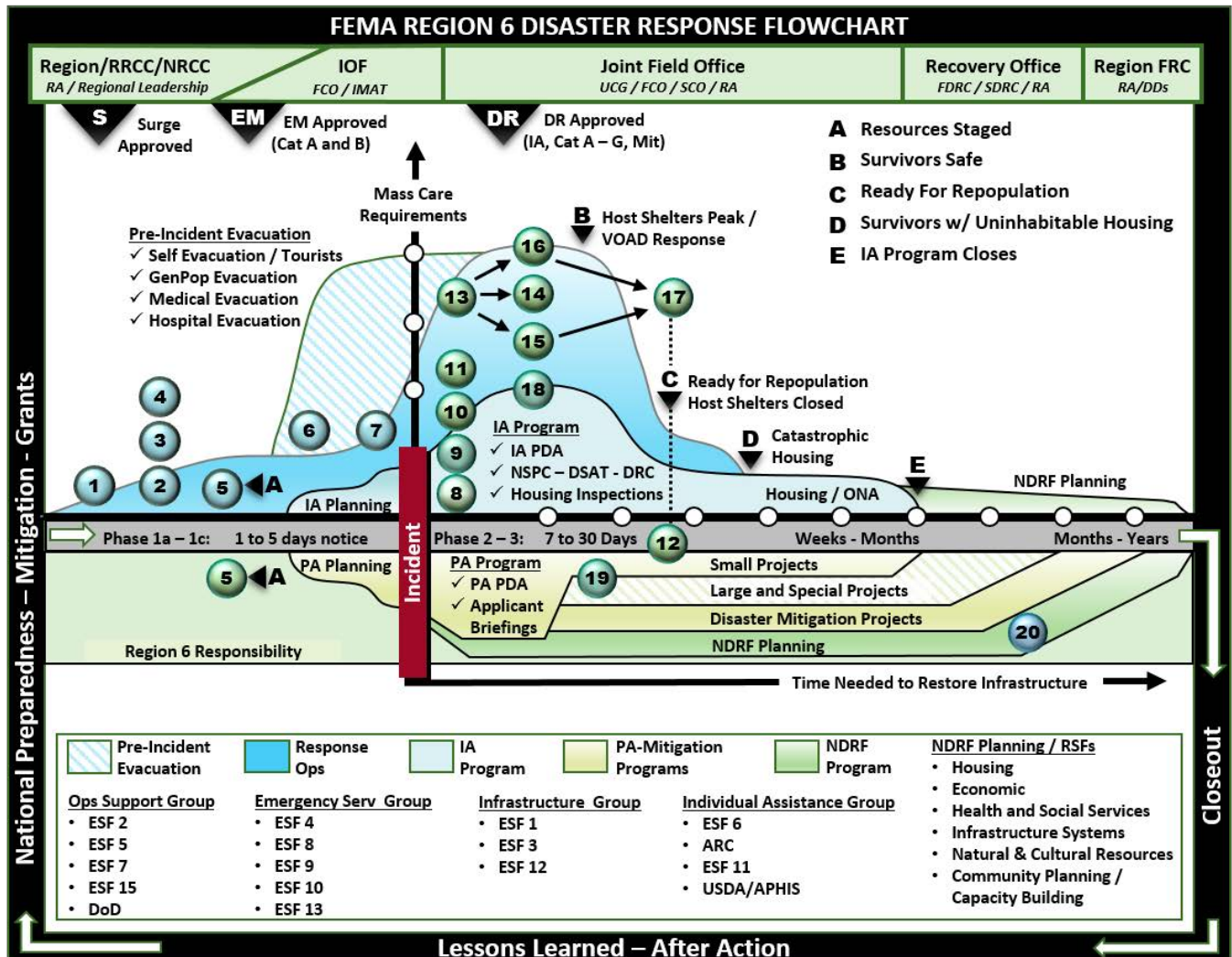
1. Hurricane Response is a County Judge / Mayor responsibility. Local response is supported by the DDC when activated. When resources are needed to meet shortfalls a request is entered in to WebEOC-based resource request system TDEM calls S.T.A.R. The SOC provides incident support (IS) when S.T.A.R. requests for support are received from the local level; often entered by the DDC or District Coordinator.
2. The state will source resources through the Texas Procurement and Support Services (TPASS) Division. The SOC may stage resources based on anticipated local needs and, subsequently, will determine their own shortfalls. The SOC will also use EMAC and IERSP to provide resources. FEMA Region 6 IMAT will seek information to validate federal resources that may be needed.
3. The state will begin discussions related to the possibility of state supported evacuation as early as H-120, but cannot legally mandate evacuation. The RRCC or IMAT should follow these discussions to determine the possibility of the need for federal support for evacuation.
4. Bottom Line: Coordination should take place between FEMA Region 6 and state partners to determine anticipated state needs as early as possible. Federal actions should not take place without prior coordination with state partners.

Things to Know About H-Hour

1. H-Hour in Texas may be different than H-Hour in Louisiana and both clocks may be running simultaneously. Federal responders should synch with each state H-Hour.
2. H-Hour refers to the arrival of leading tropical force winds. The arrival of winds of this strength will limit, if not cease, response actions both in the air and on the ground.
3. Texas uses R-Hour (Reentry Hour) to refer to the time when responders will first be allowed to reenter an impacted area; following instructions provided in the state Re-Entry Annex.

Distances	NWS Advisories	Declarations
Barbados-Houston 2556 m	H-144 Initial advisories posted but no clear landfall identified	H-96 Earliest a state declares an emergency and requests EM
Haiti-Houston 1408 m	H-96 Advisories start to project landfall with wide cone of error	H-72 Earliest a federal EM is approved
Yucatan-Houston 703 m	H-72 Landfall Projected within reasonable cone of error	R+24 State requests DR based on PDAs
Note: Hurricanes normally travel between 10 mph to 35 mph; varies along the path and can even stall with little or no movement	H-48 Watch Advisory Issued with Identified Landfall	
	H-36 Warning Advisory Issued	

When making decisions during Phase 1 while executing Objectives #1-#7, the responder should also understand the information presented above: (1) Distances and the speed of the storm matter when considering how much time is available for pre-landfall actions. (2) The timing of NWS advisories will determine when local emergency management will make evacuation decisions. (3) The timing of the EM approval may determine when certain resources can be staged or employed.

**Initial Objectives***Pre-Incident for Notice Event*

- 1 Establish and Share Situational Awareness
- 2 Establish C3 – Command, Control, Communications
- 3 Distribute Alerts
- 4 Establish Coordinated Public Messaging
- 5 Open Staging Areas and Stage Resources

If Evacuation is Ordered and Time Permits

- 6 Conduct Pre-Incident Evacuations
- 7 Move Responders and Equipment to Safe Haven

Response Objectives*Prepare the Impacted Area*

- 8 Route Clearing and Debris
- 9 Conduct EHP Assessments and HAZMAT Response
- 10 Conduct Damage Assessments and Identify Resource Needs
- 11 Provide For Worker Safety and Public Safety
- 12 Restore Community Infrastructure to Support Repopulation

Response Objectives*Support Disaster Survivors*

- 13 Conduct Search and Rescue Operations
- 14 Fatality Management
- 15 Support Disaster Survivors (Non-Medical)
- 16 Support Disaster Survivors (Medical)
- 17 Repopulation

Recovery Programs*Deliver FEMA Programs*

- 18 Deliver IA Program
- 19 Deliver PA Program
- 20 Support Long Term Community Recovery Under NDRF Program

Figure 6 – Region 6 Disaster Operations Continuum – Twenty Objectives

3.6 DISASTER OPERATIONS CONTINUUM

The diagram shown in Figure 6 describes a disaster operation along a continuum using the twenty objectives further described in paragraph 3.7 below. A key point of this graphic is that to allow for repopulation, infrastructure must be initially restored to a level to allow for successful repopulation (it does not need to be fully restored). The quicker repopulation can occur, the less time host shelters will have to stay active. Most shelters prefer to stay active for only 1 -2 weeks, although some can be sustained for up to a month.

For hurricane response, responders should consider the following:

1. Pre-landfall evacuation is encouraged, but will increase the length of time host shelters will be required to be open. Consider the impacts on host shelter needs and stage resources accordingly.
2. Consider that San Antonio is the primary medical sheltering hub and DFW area is the primary general population hub supporting mass evacuation. TDEM District Coordinators representing these areas will report shelter needs to the SOC.
3. Considering the flooding situation and open declarations occurring in 2016, catastrophic housing needs should be anticipated to be higher than normal.
4. Texas does not normally request NDRF planning preferring to use other methods for long term recovery planning.

3.7 DISASTER RESPONSE OBJECTIVES.

The following twenty objectives have been identified as the basic objectives used in every disaster response. Each objective is further supported by a specific tasks and federal resources are applied to the tasks as shortfalls are identified and requests for support submitted. These tasks are listed in attachment 1.

PHASE 1: PRE-INCIDENT

Objectives 1 -5 will normally be executed by the RRCC in coordination with the IMAT to stage resources anticipating state requests for support and to establish FEMA operations needed to provide incident management of federal resources. Objectives 6 is executed by local emergency management and is supported by state and federal resources when requested; this objective is considered as pre-landfall response. Objective 7 is executed by all levels of government to ensure personnel and equipment are safe as the storm passes.

Objectives 1-5 is accomplished immediately upon activation of the RRCC regardless of incident type.

Objective 1. Establish and Share Situational Awareness Through Response Operations

Objective 2. Establish C3: Command, Control, and Disaster Communications

Objective 3. Distribute Alerts to Public and to Responders

Objective 4. Establish Coordinated Public Messaging

Objective 5. Open Staging Areas and Stage Resources

Objective 6 assumes that an EM is approved and the state has requested federal support for evacuation. It is accomplished by local responders with support from state and federal resources, when requested. However, some resources may be alerted or staged by the RRCC/IMAT anticipating the request from the state.

Objective 6. Conduct Pre-Incident Evacuations

Objective 7 is accomplished by all levels of government to protect personnel and equipment prior to an incident.

Objective 7. Move Responders and Equipment to Safe Haven

PHASE 2: POST – LANDFALL RESPONSE

Objectives 8-17 are executed by local emergency management with support from state and federal resources when requested; or as needed. Objectives 8-11 prepare the impacted area for response. Objective 12 must be executed with an end state to restore infrastructure to a level where repopulation can take place. Objective 13-17 are objectives related to moving survivors to safety while infrastructure is restored to safe conditions and then returning them to their homes, or to the impacted area, to begin recovery operations. Resources anticipated to be requested post-landfall may be staged pre-landfall by the RRCC under surge funding.

Objectives 8-16 is accomplished by local responders with support from state and federal resources, when requested. The assumption is: (a) EM/DR is approved and (b) the JFO will be established and UCG active.

Objective 8. Conduct Route Clearing and Debris Operations

Objective 9. Conduct EHP Assessments and HAZMAT Response

Objective 10. Conduct Damage Assessments and Identify Resource Needs

Objective 11. Provide for Worker Safety and Public Safety

Objective 12. Restore Community Infrastructure to Support Repopulation

Objective 13. Support Search and Rescue Operations

Objective 14. Provide for Fatality Management

Objective 15. Support Disaster Survivors in General Population (ESF 6 Stream)

Objective 16. Support Disaster Survivors in Medical Population (ESF 8 Stream)

Objective 17. Repopulation

PHASE 3: POST-LANDFALL RECOVERY

Objectives 18-19 are objectives related to the delivery of FEMA Recovery programs. Initial resources needed to deliver these programs are staged during Phase 1.

Objectives 18-20 requires a Stafford Act Declaration with approval for IA, PA and/or Mitigation. Support is requested by local officials in coordination with State Recovery, R6 Recovery and the UCG.

Objective 18. Deliver IA Program

Objective 19. Deliver PA Program

Objective 20. Support Long Term Community Recovery Planning Under NDRF

3.8 RESOURCE TACTICAL PHASES.

In addition to operational phases, there are four “tactical” phases that will apply to individual team and resource deployment. Each resource will go through these phases and it is the responsibility of the IMAT, or the RRCC (when IMAT is not activated), to track resources through each phase. Resources should be demobilized when no longer needed to minimize expense to the requestor.

1. **Alert / Activation.** FEMA Region 6 operations will alert and activate personnel / teams through the mission assignment process and in coordination with state emergency management. FEMA can do this under surge funding without a request from the state. The resource will not be employed, however, until requested by the state.
2. **Deployment.** Some resources will be deployed pre-landfall, during Phase 1, in order to have resources staged and ready to employ when requested by the state. Normally commodities, generators and some response teams will deploy pre-landfall. All resources will be tracked. **No resource is authorized to self-deploy.**

3. **Employment.** The employment of resources only occurs when those resources are requested by the state. This normally occurs during Phase 2, although some resources may be employed in Phase 1 if evacuation operations are occurring pre-landfall. Employment of resources will be captured in the Incident Action Plan.
4. **Demobilization.** Demobilization is the orderly, safe, and efficient return of a resource to its original location and status after it is determined by leadership or by the IAP process that the resource is no longer needed. Demobilization procedures will be in accordance with existing department and agency policies and procedures. All official files, records, and documents pertaining to the disaster must be returned to the state and regional offices for archiving in accordance with FEMA policy.

3.9 OBJECTIVE #1 OVERVIEW: ESTABLISH AND SHARE SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

Maintaining situational awareness at all levels of government is critical to an effective response that deploys timely resources in the needed quantities. An incident specific Information Collection Plan will be used to help maintain situational awareness:

Information Collection Plans (ICP). All responders need to use the ICP as a guide for information that should be collected for a hurricane threat. The prompt collection of this information will assist leadership in determining what resources are needed to respond to the impacts. The ICP can be found in the R6 All Hazards Plan, but responders can request the ICP from the SAS upon arrival at the RRCC. The ICP shown in Attachment 3 provides guidance on priority of information that needs to be collected by responders.

Reporting and Distributing Information.

- Conference Calls. The SOC conducts daily conference calls with impacted jurisdictions, state and federal partners. These calls are typically conducted at 12:00 PM (noon) daily and will have affected DDCs and counties report out using a pre-formatted agenda available from the SOC IMT Plans Chief. If coordinated in advance, the IMAT can request that additional information be collected during this call to meet reporting needs. FEMA will conduct separate conference calls with other state and federal response partners to include daily VTCs with FEMA headquarters. Times will be posted on FEMA WebEOC in the meeting schedule.
- WebEOC.
 - ✓ Both the State of Texas and FEMA uses WebEOC although currently the state and federal systems being used do not communicate. Most of the data on WebEOC is raw data and should be validated with the state before releasing to the public.
 - ✓ The State of Texas WebEOC system is robust and well developed. It is used for the vast majority of emergency response functions including evacuation tracking, mass care reporting, and tracking of some medical operations.
 - ✓ The IMAT will have read access to the State WebEOC boards. The IMAT and RRCC are required to maintain the FEMA WebEOC boards. The SITL will be provided a seat with the state planning IMT section where they will have access to the state WebEOC. Information seen on the state WebEOC board will need to be approved for release by the state IMT PSC before being officially reported to the RRCC or NRCC.

- ✓ A system called TALON attempts to consolidate information being reported on all five state WebEOC boards. This system is also not connected to the FEMA WebEOC boards, but is a source for information.
- Situation Report.
 - ✓ The SOC publishes a daily SITREP at the end of each day that is distributed through e-mail, posted on WebEOC and posted on the TDEM website at: <http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/dem/sitrepindex.htm>
 - ✓ Information reported on the state SITREP is specifically what occurred during the previous operational period and is the only information that the SOC considers approved for release to other reporting streams.
 - ✓ FEMA Region 6 will also publish a daily SITREP or Executive Summary from either the RRCC or the IMAT. These will be posted in WebEOC at a minimum.
- GIS and Map Viewers.
 - ✓ GIS resides throughout our response partners (from NGA down to local EM) and maps are produced that depict a wide variety of information. FEMA Region 6 promotes a “share and compare” policy that emphasizes a coordinated approach to products providing predictive analysis or capturing SA.
 - ✓ FEMA Geoplatform is an ESRI based map viewer that is the primary tool used by FEMA to share map layers. All responders can have access to the FEMA Geoplatform – the link is made available in the RRCC produced Resource Support Plan or from the IMAT Planning Section.
 - ✓ FEMA HQ initiates GIS conference calls to begin coordination of GIS products during response. All agencies supporting a disaster are expected to participate in GIS conference calls and to share GIS products. These calls occur each morning – coordinate with your GIS lead for details concerning this call.

3.10 PHASE 1 OBJECTIVES #2 - #5 OVERVIEW: FEDERAL SUPPORT PLAN.

Attachment #2 provides the details of the federal support plan using the disaster response objectives as the framework. The information provided in Attachment #2 is what is expected to be executed unless leadership makes changes to the plan. It is important that information collected as part of the Information Collection Plan during each of the operational phases should help leadership decide whether any changes need to be made.

Plans are provided for the following objectives:

1. Obj #1: Establish Situational Awareness

See paragraph 3.9 above.

2. Obj #2: Establish C3

Decisions can be made anytime with the focus to be to “right-size” the regional posture in order to effectively support other objectives. Can be executed under surge funding for FEMA employees and limited ESF/DoD deployments. OFAs can often deploy personnel under their own authorities for limited periods of time.

- ✓ State Liaisons / IMAT (Regional, National, Out of Region)
- ✓ JFO Geographic and Functional Staff
- ✓ Branch Chiefs, Division Supervisors and Branch Staff
- ✓ Response Partners (Task Forces, SME, Liaisons, VOAD, etc.)

3. Obj #5: Stage Commodities and Resources

Pre-landfall staging decisions should be made by H-72. Staging of resources to federal staging areas can be executed under surge funding, but transferring resources to state control normally requires an EM declaration. The following resources are normally considered when making decisions to stage resources under Objective #5:

- ✓ National EMS Contract transportation resources.
- ✓ Gen Pop Air Evacuation transportation resources and operations support.
- ✓ NDMS resources and operations support.
- ✓ Resources and commodities to support shelter operations.
- ✓ Resources and commodities to support POD operations.
- ✓ Resources to support medical surge operations.
- ✓ Resources to support anticipated recovery ops (PDA Teams, DSAT, DRC)

4. Obj #6: Conduct General Population Ground Evacuation

Ground evacuation will be primarily conducted at the local and state level, but transportation assistance may be needed for para-transit, as part of the national ambulance contract, to support the evacuation of home health and nursing home population. Normally requires an EM to execute.

5. Obj #6: Conduct General Population Air Evacuation

For pre-landfall operations, decisions should be made by H-96; generally requires and EM to execute. Requires support from DoD. Limitation in Texas is that APODs have not been identified, so charter aircraft will not be able to be used until the SOC identifies APODs to support operations.

6. Obj #6: Conduct GenPop Air Evacuation Federal Responder Mobilization Site Ops

Will only be needed when the functional plans for General Population Air Evacuation and/or NDMS are being conducted; decision to execute will be made at the same time as the air evacuation missions. Requires an EM to execute.

7. Obj #6: Conduct Medical Ground Evacuation

Can be executed anytime. As in General Population Ground evacuation, Medical Ground evacuation will be primarily conducted at the local and state level using local and Texas Disaster Medical System resources (ambulance strike teams and Ambulance Buses), but additional ambulances will be needed using the national ambulance contract. Normally requires an EM to execute.

8. Obj #6: Conduct NDMS Evacuation

For pre-landfall operations, alert actions should begin as early as H-120 and an RRF from the state must be received by H-96. This is the most difficult of all of the functional plans requiring synchronized actions from FEMA, HHS, VA, DoD, state and local resources. Specifically used to support hospital evacuation under NDMS funding. Alert and limited staging can occur under surge funding, but an EM is required to execute this mission.

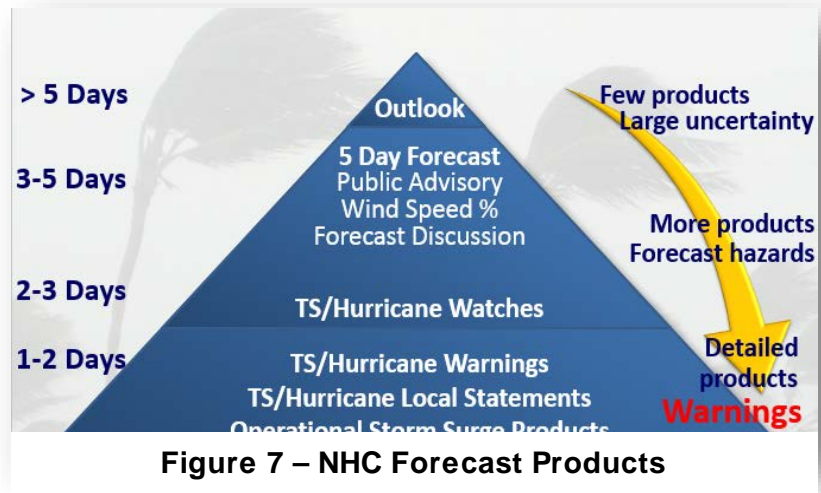
9. Obj #6: Provide Medical Support and Medical Sheltering

Can be executed anytime. For pre-landfall support, the request for support must be received by H-72. ESF8 is responsible for executing this plan in coordination with the State Medical Operations Center, although the RRF will be processed through the SOC and IMAT/RRCC as normal. Requires an EM to execute.

It should be noted that crosswalks are available that align state emergency functions, FEMA Operational Phases and associated objectives, and FEMA Core Capabilities. During a hurricane response, the RRCC Planning Support Section will use FEMA Operational Phases and associated objectives as the roadmap to synchronize actions.

3.11 PHASE 1 OBJECTIVES #6 -#7 OVERVIEW: PRE-LANDFALL EVACUATION

The decision to evacuate, whether recommended or mandatory evacuation, is made by the local County Judge. It is usually made in coordination with the local emergency manager using forecast products issued by the local Weather Forecast Office. Since watches are issued at H-48 and warning issued at H-36, evacuation decisions are normally made between H-48 to H-36. See Figure 7 for the timing of National Hurricane Center forecast products.



However, decisions must be made by the state SOC, by DSHS and by the RRCC as early as H-120 to stage resources needed to support pre-landfall evacuations. For Texas evacuation planning, the following planning factors are used: (1) For a LRGV strike, move 17,500 GenPop using federal air transportation and two APOEs in 30 hours. (2) For NDMS, move 500 patients using three airfields in 30 hours regardless of strike zone. (3) Up to one zone of ground ambulances from the National Ambulance Contract is anticipated to be needed for all strike zones; including rotary wing and paratransit transportation.

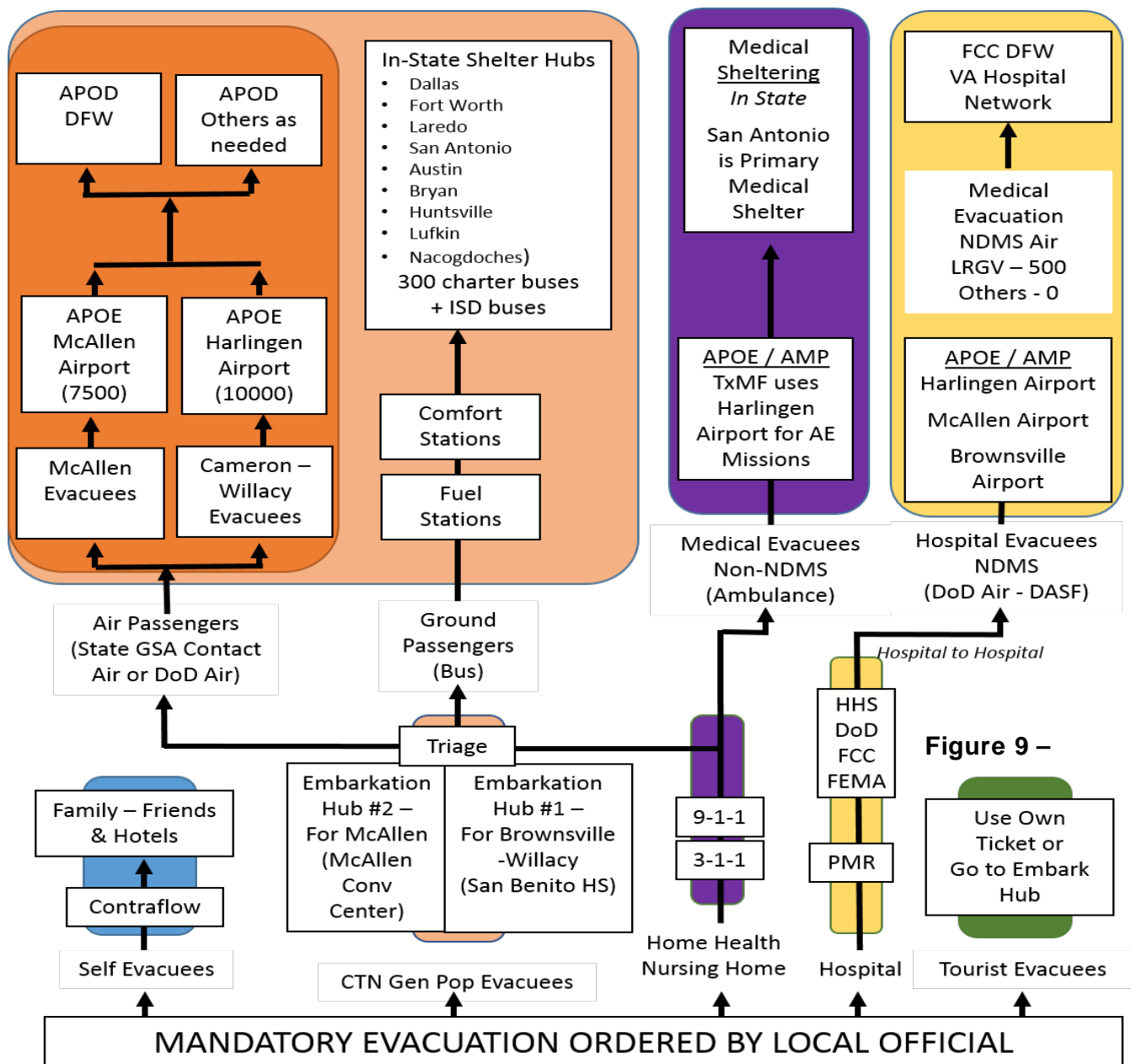


Figure 8 - Evacuation Concepts of Operations

SUMMARY OF TIMELINE FOR FEDERAL SUPPORT TO EVACUATION

Figure 8 depicts the moving parts of a mandatory evacuation occurring in the Lower Rio Grande Valley.

Between H-120 and H-96, regional leadership will need to decide whether there is any possibility of federal support for evacuation being needed. If there is a possibility, then actions will need to be taken to place resources on alert as early as H-120 and to submit a request as early as H-96 to stage resources. This will be in anticipation of local county judges and mayors issuing mandatory evacuation orders by H-72. For a Texas response, it is anticipated that mandatory evacuation orders will not be issued until H-48 to H-36 when the NWS issues their watches and warnings. Sample criteria that should be used to determine appropriate federal actions include:

- ✓ Is the storm forecasted to make landfall as a Category 3 or greater hurricane? If so, activation of the National Ambulance contract is likely.
- ✓ Is landfall projected to be in the LRGV area? If so, federal support for evacuation may be needed in all areas.
- ✓ Does the Hurricane Program Managers forecast a storm surge great enough to cause locals to execute local evacuation plans depicted in Hurricane Evacuation Studies? If so, then the impacts of not evacuating pre-landfall should also be considered. (post landfall SAR and evacuation)

Table 6 provides an overview of the evacuation timeline:

Time	Tasks
H-96 to H-48	RRCC and SOC: Final deployment and staging of resources takes place
H-48 to H-18	Evacuation operations occur
H-18 to H-6	Move responders to safety at a responder “safe haven” site at DFW airport or Davis Airfield, OK. Responders prepare to re-enter immediately after landfall in accordance with the state re-entry plan.
Any evacuees moved by government transportation, including federal transportation, will be the responsibility of the state to return to their homes and communities when safe to do so. The exception to this policy is NDMS which makes this the responsibility of HHS under NDMS funding.	

Table 6 – Evacuation Timeline Overview

3.12 RRCC - ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

The Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) will be located in Denton, TX at the FEMA Region 6 Federal Reserve Center. Roles and responsibilities are the same as described in the region’s All Hazards Plan; the Regional Incident Support Manual and Region 6 RRCC guide provides details of roles and responsibilities. This section serves as an overview and as a reminder of priorities that should exist in a hurricane response.

- A UCG meeting should take place in the RRCC with RRCC leadership, field leadership and regional leadership during the first operational period and then should occur daily until the RRCC returns to normal levels.
- The RA retains funding authority until the FCO is assigned; this will not occur until an EM is requested by the state and approved. Until that time, the RRCC will have operational control although there will be close coordination between the RRCC and the IMAT to anticipate, identify and meet state needs.
- PSS publishes the incident specific Regional Support Plan (RSP).
- PSS compares the region’s hurricane plan with the actions actually being taken and provides awareness to leadership concerning deviations from the plan and recommendations concerning changes that may need to be made to the plan.

- SAS manages the ICP and RFI Tracking. The PSS provides recommendations to SAS about priority of information that needs to be collected and analyzed assist leadership in making informed decisions. The RSS supports the ICP process by having group supervisors and ESF leads assist with the collection process.
- The RSS must be able to process multiple type of resource requests; examples:
 - ✓ Through OPG to MA Unit: Mission Assignments, PMC, FEMA US&R, DHS Surge Force, DSAT
 - ✓ Through OPG to Ordering Unit: Fuel (LSCMS), MCOV (MOC Request), NIOS/IT/Satellite (COML), RSC (TOPAR), Human Resources (DTOS)
 - ✓ Through OPG to Ordering Unit / Contracting (COR): Ambulance Contract, TMS Bus management, IA-TAC
- The RRCC executes the hurricane response plans until the IMAT is operational, has DR funding authority, and assumes control of the response.

3.13 FIELD ELEMENTS – ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

Initially, regional leadership may either deploy state liaisons or a full or partial IMAT. This decision will be one of the first decisions made based on assessments of the threat provided by the R6 Watch. Whatever the decision, initial responsibilities will be to:

- Establish coordination with state leadership to help determine state needs and to provide a direct connection to the SOC. They are there to provide questions from the state to RRCC and regional leadership to obtain accurate answers.
- The field element is a key part of the Information Collection Plan (ICP). The majority of information needed will come from reports provided by local emergency managers, district/regional coordinators, and state agencies.
 - ✓ A four person table is provided for FEMA next to SOC leadership in the SOC.
 - ✓ There are also “side by side” seats set aside for FEMA IMAT personnel to sit next to their planning, logistics, mass care and DoD counterparts.
 - ✓ These elements will participate in state conference calls and will provide information needed for the ICP to RRCC leadership.
- The field element will also help identify the needs for and sharing of situational awareness products, specifically GIS and predictive analysis products; including products from Hurrevac and the Hurricane Evacuation Studies.
- Once an FCO is assigned and DRM authority passes to the FCO, then the IMAT will be expected to start taking actions to prepare to take operational control. At that point, the RRCC will cease production of the RSP, but will continue to provide support to the IMAT wherever needed.

4.0 CONCEPT OF SUPPORT

4.1 RESOURCE REQUEST SYSTEM

Federal Organization

There is no change from the All Hazards Plan and normal resource request system. Logistics personnel from FEMA Region 6 can be expected to support the following facilities when they are operational and when support is requested for the locations – details on positions at each facility can be found in Attachment 4 Logistics Tools:

- RRCC – 10 positions
- IMAT (including team to set up IOF/JFO facilities) – 14 positions
- Personnel Mobilization Center – 19 positions
- ISB Team – HQ’s LMD
- RSA – ARCC Port of San Antonio –Log Rep
- RSA – East Texas Regional Command – Log Ln, Log Reservist
- FOB/SSA – Harris County / Houston – Log Ln, USACE PRT 4 each
- FOB/SSA – HEB Weslaco – USACE PRT 1 each
- FOB/SSA – Ford Park Galveston – Log Rep, USACE PRT 4 each
- FOB/SSA – Corpus Christi Beeville - USACE PRT 1 each
- Ground Evacuation Hubs (if evacuation is taking place) – Log Ln

State Organization

The State of Texas uses a WebEOC-based resource request system called the State of Texas Assistance Request (STAR). FEMA Mission Assignment Managers will have access to the STAR system and will transfer request for support from STAR to the FEMA Mission Assignment boards in WebEOC. Currently, the boards do not connect automatically and still require a manual transfer of data. It is critical that responders understand and follow the resource request system used in Texas to allow the response to be driven from the local level up and not from the top down. Federal Response should never get ahead of state response. The section below is a description of the State of Texas Resource Request Process as described in the State Hurricane Annex:

Concept of Support Timeline

Attachment 3 provides a timeline used by logistics for a Texas Hurricane Response. The timeline should not be executed without coordination with the IMAT and response leadership that each task is needed for the specific threat being considered; as such the timeline should be considered as a guide providing a sequential list of actions that should be considered, discussed and then executed as needed.

Attachment 4 also provides other logistics tools such as logistics based reference tables (mass care and generator support) and alternate sites for staging areas and base camps. The RRCC Resource Support Section and the IMAT logistics chief will coordinate closely to ensure complete visibility of logistics decisions being made and actions being performed on the timeline.

4.2 CONCEPT OF SUPPORT THREE PHASES:

Phase 1b Elevated Threat (Pre-Positioning of Commodities)

In this phase, the Logistics Section has identified sites for the pre-positioning of commodities. A detailed plan for the distribution of federal assets throughout the state has been completed. FEMA has the responsibility for providing commodities to the State Staging Areas (FOB/SSA) or any other designated staging area identified by Texas. The State of Texas has the responsibility for managing, staffing and supplying the Points of Distribution (PODs). The transfer of commodities from federal to state will usually occur at the State RSA or Incident Support Base (ISB) /Federal Staging Area (FSA). Planning tools that can be used to determine number, types and quantities of commodities and generators can be found in attachment 3.

Common pre-staged items:

- Meals
- Water
- Cots
- Blankets
- Infant and Toddler Kits
- DME and CMS Kits
- MERS (MCOV, MEOV)
- Generators

Phase 1c Credible Threat (Pre-Landfall Operations)

The pre-landfall logistics operations are characterized by limited pre-positioning and support to evacuation operations simultaneously with establishing sites for post-landfall operations.

Phase 2a Immediate Response through 2c Sustained Response (Post-landfall Operations)

Logistics will continue to support commodity movement throughout the state. The Joint Field Office (JFO) will be fully operational to handle the influx of disaster employees. Logistics will support daily operations at this office and other sites. Disaster Recovery Center sites will be assessed after landfall and Logistics will begin the process of opening these sites. Additional Logistics staff will be deployed on an as needed basis.

4.3 PRE-LANDELL POSITIONING: INITIAL ACTIONS

FEMA logistics will be prepared to pre-position generators and commodities as the situation requires. However, in the absence of any other guidance, if the decision is made to stage resources and commodities, the state has been briefed that FEMA will stage the resources shown below:

Generators	Water	Meals	Tarps	Other
(2) 54 Pack	H-96 – 900,000 L	H-96 – 586,080	H-96 – 20,800	10 inf/toddler kits
	H-24 – 900,000 L	H-24 – 586,080	H-24 – 20,800	1 CMS
				1 DME
Primary and Secondary Staging Areas				
Seguin Auxiliary AFB – Primary Staging for All Teams and Commodities				
Port of San Antonio – Ambulance and Bus Staging				
Fort Sam Houston – Primary MERS staging and Alternate US&R staging				
Lackland AFB (C5 staging area) – Alternate USACE Emergency Power staging				
Other locations at Lackland AFB and Kelly AFB are also available				

Many federally-owned commodities and resources are located at FEMA Distribution Centers spread throughout the nation and will be pre-positioned at Incident Support Bases (ISBs) identified by FEMA headquarters and regional logistics staff. State and local staging areas will not normally be used for staging federal resources. Pre-staged generators and commodities will not incur cost-share to the state until such time as the state requests use of those resources. Until that time, resources will remain under the control of FEMA and will be subject to movement to other locations.

Generators:

54 pack generator sets are available which can be deployed to support State requests via Resource Request Form (RRF). A 54 pack consist of various types of generators (36 generators with less than 150 kW of power and 18 generators with greater than 150 kw of power) that will be able to support any facility in the state with the focus on life saving, life sustaining, and high priority facilities. FEMA mission assigns USACE to provide teams to support the preparation, hook up and demobilization of each generator.

Commodities:

All commodities will be distributed based on information furnished by the State of Texas and by request from identified FEMA and ESF staff member in the field. IMAT logistics staff will deploy to the State's Emergency Operation Center (EOC) to monitor the progress of the storm and to work with the States Logistics Team to coordinate any logistical requirements to the RRCC or IOF/JFO External Facilities Unit Leader for processing. Available commodities are listed in the CUSI-SL catalog which is available from the IMAT logistics chief and which is summarized in Appendix 3 Concept of Support Response Guide.

As part of the Information Collection Plan, assessments will be made that may lead to recommendations to adjust what commodities are being staged (e.g. if landfall is at a highly populated area). The formulas below will be used to make these recommendations:

- Push Pack A: Provides meals and water for 120,000 people for 1 day (est 65 trailers)
- Push Pack B: Provides meals and water for 60,000 people for 1 day (est 45 trailers)
- Push Pack C: Provides meals and water for 30,000 people for 1 day (est 18 trailers)
- Push Pack D: provides meals and water for 15,000 people for 1 day (est 14 trailers)

Other Resources Anticipated to Be Moved / Staged:

- 25 (Shuttle) power units/trailers (for a category 2 hurricane or below) FEMA ISB.
- 1 ISB Cache with National ISB Team
- 50 (Shuttle) power units/trailers (for a category 3 hurricane or above) FEMA ISB.
- 10 - 53' foot empty trailers with power units to RSA/ARCC Warehouse 1534 if required.
- Request IRR based upon USACE models. (H-96)

4.4 PRE-LANDFALL OPERATIONS: LOGISTICS SUPPORT OF EVACUATION OPERATIONS

This section will be used only when federal support for evacuation has been requested. Mission Assignments for General Population Evacuation and / or NDMS will have been issued prior to this section being used.

Attachment 1 Response Guide describes the concept of operations and concept of support for federally supported evacuation for general population and medical evacuation. This can occur either pre-landfall or post-landfall and, if activated, will require actions to be taken by FEMA logistics personnel.

Timeline for Logistics Support to Evacuation

- H-120** Logistics prepares to support logistics requests and monitors evacuation operations.
- H-96** **Decision Point:** Operations activates Air Evacuation Plan; brief & deploy lead personnel; Initiate Logistical contracts as appropriate
- H-72** Activate DFW area hotel as Federal Air Ops Relocation Staging Area and provide pre-identified logistics support. *Alternate site is Davis Field (Muskogee, OK tentative).*
- H-60** Logistics Command Staff and support personnel deploy to DFW Airport General Aviation for Bus coordination and Hotel for arrival and check in support. *Alternate site is Davis Field (Muskogee, OK tentative).*
- H-48** Begin Air Evacuation Operations
- H-18** Air evacuation of support personnel (TSA, FAMS, contractors, etc.)
- L+12** Return of Air evacuation of support personnel (TSA, FAMS, contractors, etc.)

DFW Airport and Safe Haven Responder Site (Primary)

DFW Airport will be used as a federal “safe haven” APOD to support evacuation of up to 800 federal responders during the last 24 hours of air operations from Texas. The intent is to fly the federal responders into DFW, temporarily house the federal responders outside the impact zone into one or more of the safe haven sites in the DFW area for typically a 3 – 7 day period.

- If the Hangar 5 area of DFW is used to off-load passengers, American Airlines will need to be notified as this area belongs to AA and not to DFW. The POC for American Airlines to authorize the use of this area is Ed Barnhart (O: 972-425-9865 C: 214-274-3379) or Myrna Corea Sierra (O: 972-425-9813 or C: 817-863-1738).
- Upon activation coordinate with FEMA Contracting for Bus and Hotel contracts: Intent is to contract rooms and meals thru the hotels and use the ballrooms/conference rooms if the available rooms do not meet the requirement.
- FEMA R6 RRCC Logistics will coordinate coach shuttle bus service from DFW Airport to Hotel and return trip to DFW Airport when requested, estimate 6 buses. 2 buses will remain at hotel for local shuttle service to and from Grapevine Mills Mall.
- FEMA R6 RRCC Logistics will submit requests to contracting for: rooms, conference rooms, and meals as needed.
- FEMA R6 RRCC Logistics will deploy Logistics Management Specialists for on-site operations and coordination at DFW Airport and Hotel.

The functional plan for Responder Safe Haven Site provides a diagram for the primary plan for DFW use as a Responder Base Camp. Potential conflicts are that Hangar 5 is also used for NDMS patient movement which ends at H-18 (last wheels up) – this will need to be closely coordinated if NDMS evacuation is taking place. It is also used for other commercial activities and, therefore, may not be available. If a conflict exists, logistics personnel will coordinate with DFW officials for other possible locations or Davis Airfield in Muskogee, OK will be used as an alternate site for a Responder Base Camp.

Davis Airfield – Muskogee, OK (Alternate)

Davis Airfield is a state owned asset that has been identified as a secondary option to the DFW “safe haven” site. Davis Airfield provides a simplistic approach to turning on the airfield support. Only Oklahoma Office of Emergency Management should be notified of necessary access to the Davis for Federal Responders. Oklahoma OEM will notify Davis Airfield and the City of Muskogee to activate the support plan.

- Davis Airfield can handle most military cargo aircraft to include C-17 and C-5 which will likely be the equipment coming from New Orleans.
- The City of Muskogee has identified 1000 hotel rooms for Federal Responders that will be arriving. Currently it is believed that 700 passengers will be coming through Davis but only 350 will require lodging. The other 350 passengers will be shuttled to Tulsa to fly back to their respective locations.
- LA Evacuation Only (Situational Awareness only for TX Responders): Tulsa Airport will function as the departing airport for all Federal Responders coming from New Orleans. Should the Federal Responders on-board a particular military aircraft not need lodging at Davis Airfield that aircraft will bypass Davis Airfield and land directly at Tulsa Airport.
- There are currently no signed agreements in place and there are funding options that need to be discussed before this can be activated. Suggest coordination with GSA to initiate a right of entry or a lease as necessary.

4.5 POST-LANDELL LOGISTICS OPERATIONS

Two primary functions of logistics post-landfall are: resupplying commodities and opening/supporting facilities. Attachment 2 and 3 provide additional detail for these two emergency functions.

Commodity Resupply / POD operations

The State of Texas supports up to four PODs per county (although each county can have as many non-supported PODs as they desire). FEMA will normally deliver commodities to state staging areas and the state will be responsible to transporting these commodities to the regional or county level.

Facilities

Appendix 1 provides a list of federally supported facilities that can be anticipated in a hurricane response. These facilities can also be viewed on the GeoPlatform and the R6 Viewer. Assistance can be requested from the COP Manager in the RRCC during activation.

5.0 KEY STATE/FEDERAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

Refer to the FEMA Region 6 All Hazards Plan and the State of Texas Emergency Management Plan for assigned roles and responsibilities. Specifically, the State of Texas 2014 Hurricane Annex provides a full list of task by agency and by function for those responders who need to know the details of the deliberate plan that the State of Texas will be following.

6.0 COORDINATION REQUIREMENTS

6.1 STATE, LOCAL AND TRIBAL COORDINATION REQUIREMENTS.

State/local/and Tribal governments are encouraged to incorporate the concepts of the National Response Framework into their EOPs and develop appropriate Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to support the delivery of Federal assistance requested by the State.

- WebEOC will be the preferred platform to provide a common operational picture. The SOC will monitor the local boards within WebEOC. Although FEMA Region 6, specifically the IMAT, will have read only access to state WebEOC board, it is expected that the FEMA WebEOC board will be updated by the IMAT, RRCC and NRCC. At this time state and federal WebEOC boards are not linked to share data.
- Each federal agency will have procedures in place for maintaining situational awareness and for conducting coordination with their state agency counterparts. Each of these federal agencies will be expected to maintain coordination with IMAT in the Joint Field Office who will maintain coordination with their state counterparts in the SOC.
- FEMA Region 6 anticipates that the state will expend all available state resources, state contract capabilities, and Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) agreements prior to requesting federal assistance. It is understood that federal resources might also be needed to fill gaps that occur due to delivery times that exist for state-sourced resources. All five Region 6 states participate in an EMAC agreement referred to as IERSP that includes monthly meetings to discuss potential resource requirements and mission ready packages.

6.2 NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (NGO) COORDINATION REQUIREMENTS.

Under the provisions of the NRF, NGOs and VOADs are partners in any Federal response to an Incident of National Significance or other major disaster or emergency. As such, they are encouraged to collaborate with first responders, governments at all levels, and other agencies and organizations providing relief services to sustain life, reduce physical and emotional distress, and promote recovery of disaster victims when assistance is not available from other sources. NGO and VOAD liaisons in Region 6 participate in planning, exercises and in developing relationships with our regional response partners before an incident occurs.

6.3 PRIVATE SECTOR COORDINATION REQUIREMENTS.

The State of Texas and its local governments place great emphasis on developing strong working relationships with the private sector during response operations. Although Texas does not have a separate Business EOC, private sector partners have been provided seats in the SOC and are considered critical response partners during response operations.

- The NRF recognizes that any Incident of National Significance or other major disaster or emergency will impact the private sector. (i.e., privately owned critical infrastructure: transportation, telecommunications, private utilities, financial institutions, and hospitals; and key resources, etc.).
- Private sector organizations can provide response resources (donated or compensated) during an incident – including specialized teams, equipment, and advanced technologies – through local public-private emergency plans, mutual aid agreements, or incident-specific requests from government and private sector volunteer initiatives.

- Within Region 6, private-sector organizations are encouraged to participate in pre-event planning sessions through their membership in RISCs, or other similar organizations to ensure State and Federal support of private sector incident management is coordinated.

7.0 ADMINISTRATION, RESOURCES AND FUNDING

7.1 ADMINISTRATION.

State, local, and Federal departments and agencies have responsibilities to manage financial activities within their established processes. For FEMA, the availability of services shall be administered through the FEMA National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) at the national level, the RRCC at the regional level, and the JFO at the field level.

Senior Financial Advisor responsibilities.

The Senior Financial Advisor of each multi-agency coordination center (RRCC and JFO) is responsible for the financial management, monitoring, and tracking of all Federal costs relating to the incident. This plan does not alter or impact the responsibilities of senior financial advisors in other Federal departments and agencies. When other Federal department and agencies are operating programs under their own statutory authority and funding, there is an expectation that coordination among agencies with financial responsibilities will occur.

Coordination of State mutual aid agreement(s).

If a State anticipates that its resources may be exceeded, the Governor can request assistance from the Federal Government and/or from other States through mutual aid and assistance agreements such as the EMAC. A State does not have to exhaust mutual aid agreements before requesting Federal assistance.

Financial oversight.

The Financial Management Support Annex to the NRF provides basic financial management guidance for all Federal departments and agencies providing assistance for incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

Personnel administrative management responsibilities.

- **Authorities for and policy on personnel augmentation.** Each Federal department and agency should possess individual policies for personnel augmentation that is predicated on their authorities, various policies, memorandums of understanding and mutual aid agreements.
- **Personnel Training.** Federal department and agencies must ensure their employees who are engaged in incident response, recovery and mitigation activities are able to perform in accordance with standard resource typing guidelines and operational requirements. According to the JFO SOP, personnel reporting for duty at the JFO must be fully trained in the appropriate incident management doctrine and procedures and be knowledgeable in the operations of the agency they represent. Upon arriving at the JFO, Federal department and agency representatives may be required to partake in certain training such as ethics, equal employment opportunity, etc.
- **Travel and Travel Reimbursement.** It is anticipated that travel to field facilities will be required by certain Federal employees. Departments and agencies should refer to their parent organization's travel policies and procedures.

7.2 RESOURCES.

The ability to activate, deploy, employ and demobilize resources from federal sources and private sources is one of the primary responsibilities of the NRCC, RRCC and IMAT. This requires close coordination and synchronization of effort at all levels and includes the work of FEMA Private Sector Liaisons. The RSP and NSP are used to support this effort.

At the Incident Management level (IMAT), resources are the responsibility of both operations and logistics depending on which resource is being discussed. Mission assignments are the responsibility of the Operations Section Chief working with the Mission Assignment Manager and Action Trackers to process and track resources. At the Incident Support level (RRCC/NRCC), resources are the responsibility of the Resource Support Section which is staffed by both experienced operations and logistics personnel. The FEMA Region 6 All Hazards Plan provides additional detail regarding resource requests and tracking.

Pre-Declaration and Post-Declaration Resources

Unique to hurricane response is the deployment of resources and commodities under surge funding pre-landfall (see below). These resources can be staged at an Incident Support Base (ISB) or Federal Staging Area (FSA) at no cost share to the state, but will remain under federal control allowing the resource to be moved to support other incidents when needed. Once an EM declaration is approved, resources can be transferred to state control upon approval by the state; usually resulting in a cost share to the state. The tracking of resources is critical to tracking anticipated cost share.

7.3 FUNDING.

Funding will be provided through normal policies and procedures as described in the FEMA Region 6 All Hazards Plan. Responders need to be aware of the limitations of funding in regards to surge funding, missions accomplished under another agencies own authorities, direct federal assistance, fed-to-fed support as well as any other option that might exist. Finance and Administration are the primary contacts to ensure that funds are available for activities authorized by the Robert T. Stafford Act; they will also be responsible to establish and monitor administrative controls to prevent waste, fraud and abuse of funds.

Pre-Declaration Surge Funding

Responsibility belongs to the Regional Administrator. This is generally used to pay for those actions taken by the RRCC prior to the FCO being designated and DRM authority granted. The Response Timeline included in attachment #2 designates those actions that can be assumed to be taken by the RRCC under surge funding, unless otherwise directed by the IMAT team lead or regional administrator.

Emergency Declaration Funding

When the FCO is designated, he/she is granted DRM authority which is the authority to expend funds from the disaster relief fund. Once granted, responsibility for the expenditure of these funds belongs to the FCO with delegated authority granted to the Operations Section Chief. The Response Timeline included in attachment #2 designates those actions that are expected to be taken by the IMAT under the authority of the FCO in response to guidance provided by the UCG.

ATTACHMENTS:

Attachment 1 – Disaster Operations Objectives and Tasks

Attachment 2 – Federal Support Plan

- Establish C3: ICS Structure
- Stage Commodities and Resources
- Conduct General Population Ground Evacuation
- Conduct GenPop Air Evacuation Fed Responder Mobilization Site Ops
- Conduct General Population Air Evacuation
- Conduct Medical Ground Evacuation
- Conduct NDMS Evacuation
- Provide Medical Support and Medical Sheltering

Attachment 3 – Operations: Tools

- Texas Hurricane Response Timeline 2015
- Concept of Ops Summary
- Essential Elements of Information
- Roster Worksheet
- MA Worksheet

Attachment 4 – Logistics: Tools

- Concept of Support Summary 2016
- Logistics Sites in Texas
- Logistics Planning

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

STATE AUTHORITIES

The Texas Division of Emergency Management places emphasis on respecting authorities provided by home rule laws and has developed a disaster response system that maintains the authority of the local incident commander or local authorities to lead the disaster response. Responders should review and understand the Texas Emergency Management Executive Guide 2015 edition for a summary of disaster response and authorities in Texas. A copy of this document can be found at:

<http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/dem/GrantsResources/execGuide.pdf>

FEDERAL AUTHORITIES

Refer to Attachment 1 of the FEMA Region 6 AHP for a listing of federal authorities. You can also find links for many of federal authorities and references at:

<http://on.fema.net/components/orr/response/Pages/ResponseLibrary.aspx>

KEY WEBSITE LINKS

State Emergency Management Plan and Support Annexes (and hurricane surge maps)

<http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/dem/downloadableforms.htm>

State Hurricane Plan

<http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/dem/documents/planState/annexHurricane.pdf>

Texas Emergency Management Executive Guide

<http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/dem/GrantsResources/execGuide.pdf>

Federal Response Plan and Support Annexes

<http://www.fema.gov/national-planning-frameworks>

Response Federal Interagency Operational Plan

<http://www.fema.gov/federal-interagency-operational-plans>

Federal Hurricane Response Interagency Plan*

<http://r6.fema.net/Response/Planning/Lists/Region%206%20Plans%20Library/AllItems.aspx>

FEMA Region 6 All Hazards Plan*

<http://r6.fema.net/Response/Planning/Lists/Region%206%20Plans%20Library/AllItems.aspx>

Texas State Annex and Jurisdictional Profiles*

<http://r6.fema.net/Response/Planning/Lists/Region%206%20Plans%20Library/AllItems.aspx>

ACRONYMS

This plan spells out the first use of each acronym. However, FEMA acronyms and definitions can be found in the following two documents:

State of Texas Acronyms and Terms (STAT) Book, April 2014

<http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/dem/documents/planState/STAT.pdf>

FEMA Acronyms, Abbreviations and Terms (FAAT) Book, July 2009

<http://www.fema.gov/fema-acronyms-abbreviations-and-terms>

MAINTENANCE AND CHANGE

This page describes the process by which this document will be maintained and updated.

BACKGROUND

This document was originally developed following the guidance provided in the FEMA Regional Planning Guide and has since been updated using the procedures described in the FEMA Operational Planning Manual, which superseded the Regional Planning Guide in 2014. The format was substantially changed in 2014 to include the Response Guide designed for use during activation. The Response Guide will help responders apply the deliberate plan to the actual threat by bridging the Deliberate Plan, the Regional Support Plan and the Incident Action Plan.

AUTHORITY

The FEMA Region 6 Regional Administrator has authorized use of this document without signature as it serves as an annex to the regional All Hazards Plan. The document and all attachments are living documents providing guidance regarding an approved and agreed upon course of action to be taken to provide federal support in response to a hurricane threat in Texas. It does not relieve leadership at any level of the responsibility to make sound decisions based on the actual threat.

FEMA Region 6 Response Division, Planning Branch, has the responsibility and authority to update this plan annually and to coordinate with the state to synchronize the plan with local, state and other federal response plans. FEMA Region 6 Response Division, Operations Branch, has the responsibility and authority to exercise the plan annually and to socialize the plan across the Response Division, other FEMA Region 6 divisions and those agencies normally activated in support of Response Operations.

MAINTENANCE

FEMA Region 6 division directors are responsible for tasking appropriate personnel to participate in plan reviews and are required to provide information concerning any capability or program changes that impact their emergency management responsibilities.

This document will be updated annually prior to the end of April each year. The updated plan will be socialized and exercised in May and June. Feedback from ESF partners and other response partners after activations and exercises is not only encouraged but is considered critical to maintain an accurate and usable plan.

The FEMA Region 6 Response Division will coordinate with the National Preparedness Division whenever exercises are conducted to ensure that the proper after action process is followed and that lessons learned are captured and built back into the plans.

It is expected that our response partners will review this plan and identify tasks that they will be expected to perform. It is further expected that our response partners will operationalize the plan by identifying PSMA or other mission assignments that will need to be issued and developing SOPs that further define tasks that need to be accomplished.

PLANNING LIBRARY AND RECORD KEEPING

The FEMA Region 6 Planning Branch has the responsibility to maintain a Plans Library which maintains an accessible set of active, current plans. Moreover, primary and support agencies must ensure all records necessary for emergency management operations are obtainable, including copies of the plan.

For More Information

For more information on this annex, contact the Planning Branch Chief, Response Division, FEMA Region 6 at joseph.iandoli@fema.dhs.gov.

Please direct feedback, specific questions or concerns, or request for copies to:

Wes Ireland, Operational Planner, Planning Branch, Response Division, FEMA Region 6

E-mail at frank.ireland@fema.dhs.gov or by phone at 940-383-7215.

Our gratitude and thanks to those who participated in the development of this plan.

**Produced by FEMA Region 6 Response Division
Planning Branch**

ATTACHMENT 1
DISASTER OPERATIONS
OBJECTIVES AND TASKS

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OBJECTIVES		TASKS SUPPORTING OBJECTIVES
Objective 1.	Establish and Share Situational Awareness Through Response Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Activate and deploy a State Liaison to assist in sharing of situational awareness. 1.2 Activate Hurricane Program Manager and other OFA SME (NWS, RFC, USGS, and NGA) to assist in analyzing and distributing products related to weather, river and surge forecasting. 1.3 Establish and maintain WebEOC and GeoPlatform to assist in sharing situational awareness. 1.4 Maintain update and distribution of planning and COP products (e.g. Regional Support Plan from RRCC, IAP from IMAT, situation reports, rolling brief, Adobe Connect Situation Board). 1.5 Participate in conference calls with affected states and with headquarters. 1.6 Coordinate with other agencies to develop modeling and analysis of threat.
Objective 2.	Establish C3: Command, Control, and Disaster Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Activate federal facilities as needed (RRCC, IOF, JFO, PMC). 2.2 Support state facilities with liaisons (State EOC, State Health EOC, State Air Ops, State Logistics, Business EOC). 2.3 Deploy resources / personnel needed to establish JFO combined geographical and functional organizational structure needed to perform anticipated actions (State LNO, FCO, IMAT(s), MERS, ESF/OFA, SME, Task Forces, Worker Safety, Disaster Communications, Recovery, etc.). 2.4 Establish the ability to adjudicate resources between competing states and regions. 2.5 Establish Disaster Communications.
Objective 3.	Distribute Alerts to Public and to Responders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 R6 Watch identifies threat and alerts R6 leadership when CIR is triggered. 3.2 Crisis Action Planning Team is activated to develop recommendations to the RA and RSP #1. 3.3 R6 leadership makes an informed decision regarding R6 posture and distributes appropriate alerts to RRCC staff, IMAT staff and other identified response partners.
Objective 4.	Establish Coordinated Public Messaging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 Support State Joint Information Center. 4.2 Deploy Congressional Liaison to assist with messaging and coordination with political leadership. 4.3 Deploy Tribal Liaison to assist with messaging and coordination with tribal leadership. 4.4 Deploy Disability Integration Advisor to assist with messaging and coordination with FNSS community. 4.5 Deploy Private Sector Liaison to assist with messaging and coordination with state Business EOCs. 4.6 Develop FEMA Disaster Website.
Objective 5.	Open Staging Areas and Stage Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1 Open and staff staging areas needed to support anticipated flow of resources. 5.2 Stage transportation resources needed to support anticipated response operations; specifically supporting medical and non-medical transportation and movement of commodities. 5.3 Stage resources needed to support anticipated RRFs from the states; specifically for shelter support and to support POD operations. 5.4 Stage resources needed to support post-landfall recovery operations; specifically PDA teams, DSAT and support for DRC operations.

Objective 6.	Conduct Pre-Incident Evacuations	<p>6.1 Support general population evacuation operations; including operations at the embarkation hub, APOE, APOD, shelter reception center, fuel operations and air transportation.</p> <p>6.2 Activate the National Ambulance Contract in support of medical ground evacuations.</p> <p>6.3 Support medical sheltering and additional medical support needed during mass evacuations.</p> <p>6.4 Support medical evacuations using NDMS.</p> <p>6.5 Provide support to Host State Shelter agreements (pre-landfall).</p> <p>6.6 Maintain situational awareness of any federal facilities evacuating due to the identified threat.</p>
Objective 7.	Move Responders and Equipment to Safe Haven	<p>7.1 When supporting air evacuations, move responders remaining at any “at risk” location on the last flight out.</p> <p>7.2 Safely “Shelter-In-Place” any remaining responders.</p>
Objective 8.	Conduct Route Clearing and Debris Operations	<p>8.1 Support route clearing operations in the impacted area to establish routes needed for transport of resources and SAR.</p> <p>8.2 Obtain waivers needed for ensure responders from all supporting agencies can move their resources into the impacted area.</p> <p>8.3 Support local efforts to develop a Debris Management Plan.</p> <p>8.4 Support local efforts to safely remove debris, including hazardous waste materials.</p>
Objective 9.	Conduct EHP Assessments and HAZMAT Response	<p>9.1 Conduct environmental assessment in preparation for responder reentry and response operations.</p> <p>9.2 Support efforts and execute programs to ensure environmental, cultural, and historic preservation concerns are properly addressed throughout response and recovery operations.</p>
Objective 10.	Conduct Damage Assessments and Identify Resource Needs	<p>10.1 Support County / Parish / Tribal / State Damage Assessment Efforts.</p> <p>10.2 Conduct A.I.R. mission using DSAT.</p> <p>10.3 Deploy Div Sups to impacted areas to coordinate with local officials.</p> <p>10.4 Coordinate with state / UCG to identify needs for federal resources.</p>
Objective 11.	Provide for Worker Safety and Public Safety	<p>11.1 Secure the airspace over the impacted area.</p> <p>11.2 Support firefighting operations in the impacted area.</p> <p>11.3 Provide for responder safety.</p> <p>11.4 Support credentialing efforts established at the local level to control responder reentry.</p> <p>11.5 Support efforts to ensure food and water safety.</p> <p>11.6 Support efforts to ensure agricultural concerns are addressed.</p> <p>11.7 Support carcass removal operations.</p> <p>11.8 Support vector control operations (mosquito control).</p>
Objective 12.	Restore Community Infrastructure to Support Repopulation	<p>12.1 Coordinate with private sector and whole community to maintain awareness of efforts being taken to restore infrastructure.</p> <p>12.2 Restore government services - specifically, Police-Fire-EMS. Restore Schools and Hospitals.</p> <p>12.3 Restore Power—specifically, electric, natural gas, and fuel. (Includes generator power)</p> <p>12.4 Restore nuclear facilities. Restore water systems—potable water and wastewater systems.</p> <p>12.5 Restore communications - TV, phone, internet, radio, cell.</p> <p>12.6 Restore CIKR affecting national interests.</p> <p>12.7 Restore transportation systems.</p>

Objective 13. Support Search and Rescue Operations	13.1 Support Search and Rescue operations. 13.2 Support Search and Recovery operations, including fatality management. 13.3 Support triage operations at SAR transfer / "Lily pad" sites. 13.4 Support veterinary care to SAR dogs.
Objective 14. Provide for Fatality Management	14.1 Support fatality management operations.
Objective 15. Support Disaster Survivors in General Population (ESF 6 Stream)	15.1 Support Mass Care (Shelter and Feeding) operations. 15.2 Support Human Services. 15.3 Support VOAD / Donations Management. 15.4 Support POD operations, including support to any population found in assembly areas. 15.5 Support post-landfall survivor evacuations. 15.6 Support animal care and sheltering. 15.7 Support Reunification operations.
Objective 16. Support Disaster Survivors in Medical Population (ESF 8 Stream)	16.1 Provide medical support and surge capability to meet the needs of the affected population. 16.2 Deploy the Strategic National Stockpile. 16.3 Provide Behavioral Healthcare services. 16.4 Provide medical sheltering. 16.5 Support post-landfall hospital evacuation (ground or air / NDMS and non-NDMS)
Objective 17. Repopulation	17.1 Support state/local/tribal operations to return disaster survivors who have been evacuated from the impacted area, pre-landfall and post-landfall, back to their local communities.
Objective 18. Deliver IA Program	18.1 Provide Individual Applicant Registration Services (DSAT, MRIC, NPSC). 18.2 Coordinate with local and state officials to provide, when requested, Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) support; fixed and/or mobile. 18.3 Provide Housing Inspection Services Provide Housing Assistance. 18.4 Provide ONA Assist Disaster Survivors with obtaining support from Volunteer Agencies (VALs). 18.5 Support Long term Recovery Groups established by the local communities.
Objective 19. Deliver PA Program	19.1 Conduct PA PDAs (assume that this result in a declaration for remainder of tasks). 19.2 Conduct Applicant Briefings. Applicants submit Requests for Public Assistance (RPAs) within 30 days of incident. 19.3 Conduct Kick-Off meeting within 21 days of each RPA approval. 19.4 Conduct Sub-Award Formulation process (Scope of Work, Costs and Exit Briefing). 19.5 Conduct Sub-Award Funding process (obligate funds through close of applicant). 19.6 Coordinate with state recovery and mitigation to ensure State Mitigation Plans are completed.
Objective 20. Support Long Term Community Recovery Planning Under NDRF	20.1 Deploy NDRF Advance Evaluation Teams (AET). 20.2 Appoint FDRC & Deploy RSFs. 20.3 RSFs develop Mission and Scoping Strategy. 20.4 Develop Recovery Support Strategy (RSS). 20.5 Execute Joint Disaster Recovery and Implement RSS.

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ATTACHMENT 2

FEDERAL SUPPORT PLAN

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OBJ #2: ESTABLISH C3 / ESTABLISH ICS STRUCTURE

Purpose: To explain the agreement between FEMA Region 6 and the State of Texas regarding the employment of FEMA Region 6 responders who assume roles within the ICS command and control structure.

Trigger: When the decision is made to activate the RRCC and Deploy the IMAT.

STATE COMMAND AND CONTROL

- ☐ Activate the SOC (and local EOCs) to level 3 or greater*
- ☐ Activate the State Medical Operations Center in Austin Texas*
- ☐ Activate the Air Coordination Group, if needed, at Camp Mabrey, Austin
- ☐ Activate the Alamo Regional Coordination Center in San Antonio, Texas*
- ☐ Identify which Regional Coordinators, District Coordinators and DDCs will be involved in the response*
- ☐ Activate the Disaster Districts and establish operations*
- ☐ Activate the Regional Medical Operations Center (RMOC) in San Antonio – for all hurricanes impacting the Texas Coast Line*
- ☐ Activate the Catastrophic Medical Operations Center (CMOC) in Houston – for hurricane impacting the Houston Area only
- ☐ Texas Animal Health Commission EOC, Austin, TX (USDA LN participates); if activated
- ☐ Activate and Deploy Disaster Survivor Assistance Teams to the FRC (or PMC if activated) by H-48; will deploy to the JFO/DDC level between H-6 through post-landfall
- ☐ Activate JIC; Houston has a regional JIC

FEDERAL COMMAND AND CONTROL

- ☐ Activate the RRCC in Denton; Coordinate with the NRCC/NOC when activated
- ☐ Activate and deploy the Regional IMAT(s)
- ☐ Activate and deploy the National IMAT in Type 1 events; possibly high level Type 2 events
- ☐ If the IMAT does NOT deploy, then deploy a Ln to the SOC by H-96 (can be IMAT OSC)
- ☐ Activate and deploy the DCE and ESFs to the RRCC and IOF as needed
- ☐ Activate and Deploy Division Supervisors, as needed, to the affected DDC by H-48
- ☐ Activate DHS Surge Force, if needed, post landfall
- ☐ Activate additional FEMACorps, if needed, post landfall
- ☐ External Affairs to support JICs; IMAT EAO Officer to coordinate

TDEM SOC (S) – Austin, TX

- ☐ Deploy State LN to TX SOC
- ☐ Deploy R-IMAT to TX SOC; fill 7 seats in SOC and the balance of team moves to IOF
- ☐ Deploy MERS: one MEOV with team to TX SOC
- ☐ FEMA PIO to State JIC

DSHS EOC (S) – Austin, TX

- ☐ Deploy ESF8 LN to DSHS EOC (H-96)

Federal IOF, TDEM Facility Annex B – Austin, TX

- ☐ The initial IOF is Annex B - the next building over from the SOC
- ☐ Alternate space in area hotels
- ☐ Deploy N-IMAT & out of state R-IMATs as needed
- ☐ Deploy other resources needed for post-landfall response and recovery operations
 - o Refer to Staging Area List Below
 - o PDA Teams for IA & PA
 - o DSAT Management Team with One DSAT (more will arrive post landfall as needed)

Air Ops Center (S) – Camp Mabrey, Austin, TX

**only do this if AOC is activated with federal air*

- ☐ Deploy FEMA LN (2) to AOC – air ops SME
- ☐ Deploy FAA LN (2) to AOC
- ☐ Deploy TSA LN (1) to AOC
- ☐ Deploy USCG SAR LN (1) to AOC
- ☐ Deploy Title10 SAR LN (1) to AOC
- ☐ Deploy Title 10 AE LN (1) to AOC

AARC (S) – Brooks City Base, San Antonio, TX

- ☐ Deploy Logistics LN (2) to ARCC, if needed
- *Site is also the Bexar County EOC, but is also serves as a C3 node for management of logistics, evacuee tracking and other.*

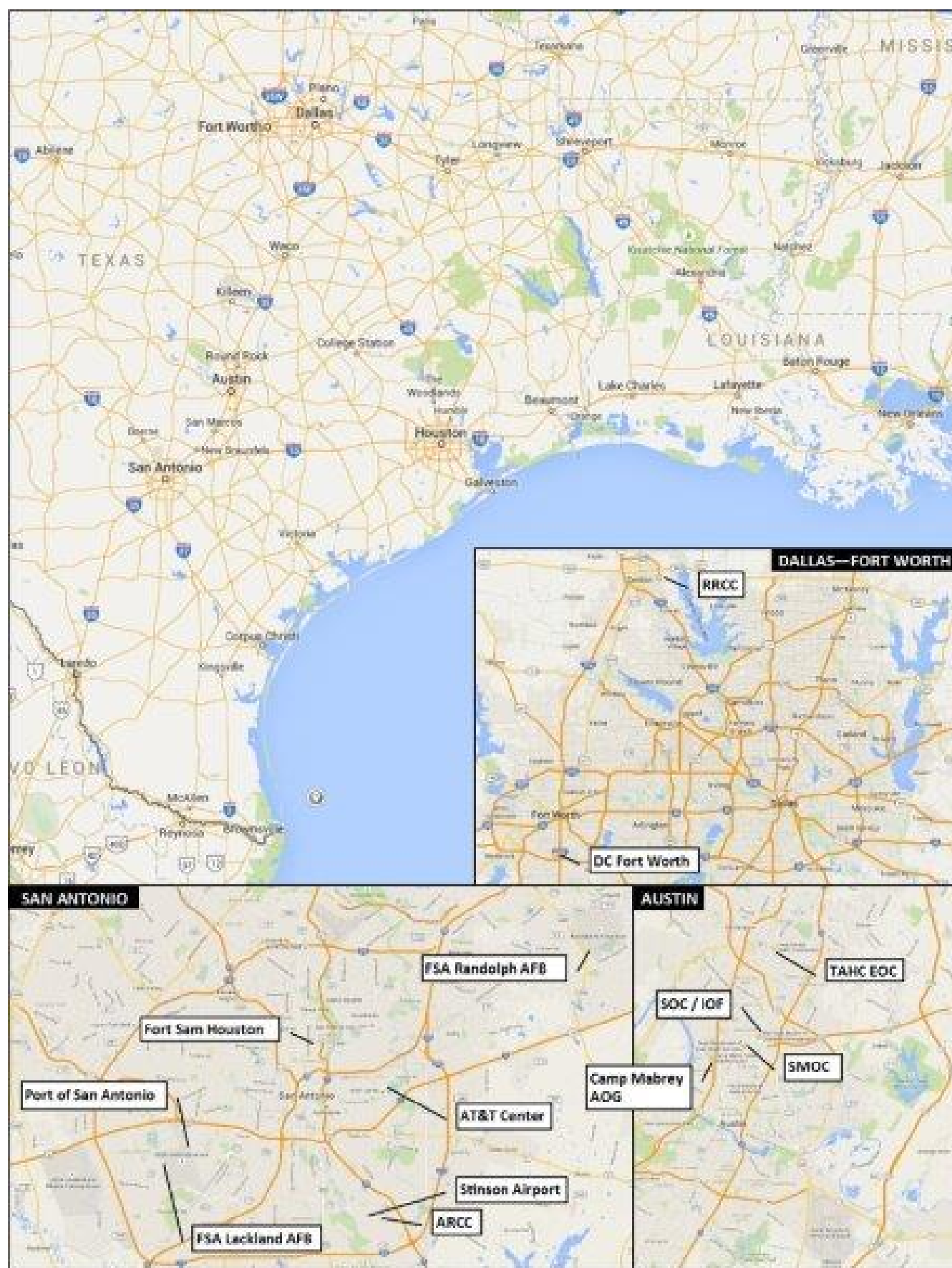
Port of San Antonio (S), San Antonio, TX

- ☐ Deploy LN teams for National EMS Contract, when activate)

STATE CONSIDERATIONS

The state of Texas normally maintains both response and recovery operations out of the SOC / TDEM headquarters in Austin. TDEM uses DDCs to support the local level in addition to TDEM Regional and District Coordinators. FEMA Geographic boundaries are expected to mirror the boundaries used by TDEM to form DDCs. DSAT / FEMACorps will deploy to the FRC initially (to Personnel Mobilization Center at the FRC if activated). Then they will deploy to the IOF/JFO in Austin just prior to landfall and then to the DDC level post land-fall, as needed.

*JFO Branch Locations will be separate, but will mirror DDC boundaries to encourage coordination



OBJ #5: STAGE COMMODITIES AND RESOURCES AT ISB/FSA

Purpose: To show where commodities and resource teams should be located, including quantities based on planning factors, at the end of the initial deployment of resources – normally by the end of Phase 1c in a hurricane response. It is anticipated that the state will begin drawing commodities and resources beginning in Phase 2a from the staging areas which will require replenishment of the staging areas as requirements are verified and burn rates established post-LF.

Trigger: IMAT is deployed and decision is made to pre-stage resources under surge funding.

TIMELINE

H-120

- ☐ Initiate coordination with Logistics Management Center (LMC) and access IRR inventory.
- ☐ Coordinate with state to confirm potential support requirements and anticipated resource needs.
- ☐ Logistics External Facilities Unit Leader - Coordinate with ESF-6 on affected population and prepare LSCMS order for CUSI Kits (Infant & Toddler, DME, CMS, etc.)
- ☐ Execute RRFs and Draft Mission Assignments. (MA for Joint Base San Antonio (JBSA), USACE Commodity PRT, DTOS, GSA-leasing & CSDs)

H-96

- ☐ ISB established and additional staff deploy as needed; identified by situational awareness.
- ☐ Conference call with LMC to order and begin to receive IRR supplies and equipment through LMC. Pre-stage transportation assets, teams and commodities at ISB. (submit LSCMS order for 900,000 water, 586,080 meals, and 20,800 tarps)
- ☐ Confirm state staging areas, POD locations and staffing capabilities. Coordinate with the State to refine commodity distribution plans and resource needs.
- ☐ Pre-stage ten (10) 53' empty trailers with power at RSA/ARCC warehouse 1534 URS building if required.

H-72

- ☐ Coordinate with operations on USACE Power PRT activation and deploy two 54-packs of generators, if required.
- ☐ Coordinate with operations on USACE roofing PRT activation and deploy 4 trailers of plastic sheeting, if required.
- ☐ Coordinate with ESF-6 on any sheltering commodity shortfalls. (Bariatric needs cots, blankets, baby food/formula, diapers-adult and baby, comfort kits, pet cages, pet food etc.)
- ☐ Coordinate with ESF-8 on any Functional Needs Sheltering and FMS shortfalls. (Oxygen cylinders, medical waste disposal, etc.)
- ☐ Coordinate with ESF-11 on any pet evacuation shortfalls.

ISB Seguin Auxiliary Airfield (F), Seguin, TX (Randolph AFB Auxiliary Base)

Primary staging for all deployed federal resources;

- ☐ Deploy ISB Team to FSA
- ☐ Deploy IRR pack to FSA (as described below)
- ☐ Five(5) MCOV, if requested by IMAT
- ☐ ISB Shuttle Fleet
- ☐ DLA/DESC IAA Fuel Mission (10k Gallons of Diesel)
- ☐ USACE Power PRT and two 30 Pack Generators
- ☐ USACE Roofing PRT & 4 trailers of sheeting
- ☐ Response Resources: SAR, Route Clearing, Mass Care/Human Services Support Kits

Randolph AFB (F) (main base), San Antonio, TX

- ☐ Alternate Staging Area for IRR commodities

Fort Sam Houston (F), San Antonio, TX

- ☐ Alternate Staging Area for MERS
- ☐ Alternate Staging Area for FEMA US&R
 - o US&R will probably co-locate with TX-TF1 Staging once staging area is identified

Lackland AFB (F), San Antonio, TX

- ☐ Alternate Generator Team Staging Site

Medina Base (F), San Antonio, TX

- ☐ Alternate Staging Site; possible fuel site
 - *Note: Also staging ten empty 53' trailers with power at the TDEM warehouse (POSA)

IRR PACKS:

Deploy IRR at H-96 (arrive by H-48) to FSA Seguin:

- o 586,080 Meals / 900,000 L of Water
- o No cots or blankets / 20,800 Tarps
- o Four DME Kits, 1 CMS Kit, 10 Inf/Tod Kits, 1 Shelter Services Kit
- o Two 30 Pack Generators

If needed, at H-48 deploy to FSA Seguin:

- o 900,000 L of Water / 586,080 Meals
- o 20,800 Tarps

STATE CONSIDERATIONS

The Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) representatives have existing contingency contracts for water and ice with a 1-3 day delivery time for POD and shelter support. TDEM has plans in place to preposition water and ice pre-storm and just in time delivery sequence post storm. Once contracted supplies are exhausted TDEM will look to FEMA for additional support. TDEM is in the discussion stages of vendor inquiries for meal deliveries within a 48 hour notice.

State Staging Areas (SSA): SSA will not be used for staging federal resources

County Staging Areas: Established by county EM as needed. State supports 4 PODs per county.

Other Support Anticipated (refer to R6 Resource Catalog and Worksheets for expanded list)		
RESPONSE		RECOVERY
DoD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rotary Wing (Heavy) Rotary Wing (Medium) Emergency Road Clearing Tactical Ground Transportatation Support 	Other: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TSAT / TSFT (TSA) MARAD (DOT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DSAT Management Team DSAT Field Teams and Equipment PDA Teams DRC w/ Teams and Equipment
FORWARD LOCATED STAGING AREAS		
BE PREPARED TO SUPPORT FORWARD LOCATED STAGING AREAS – DEPENDING ON STRIKE ZONE		
<input type="checkbox"/> Confirm MOUs by H-48 and open as needed to support impacted areas after landfall. Any of the resources initially staged at Federal Staging Areas above can me moved to these staging areas post-landfall. <input type="checkbox"/> PODS are a local responsibility: Texas supports four per county <input type="checkbox"/> PODS should close when local businesses are open for business		
GENERAL	OPG Pre-scripted Support Service Request (primary site only)	
<p><u>(S) TDEM Warehouse, San Antonio</u> Located in Port of San Antonio</p> <p><u>(S) Lufkin Regional Command, Lufkin, TX</u> Seldom Used</p> <p><u>(S) Kelly USA, San Antonio, TX</u> Used as a Shelter Hub within San Antonio</p>	<p><u>Randolph AFB Auxiliary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portable toilets = 6 at Randolph AFB Aux (4 standard, 2 ADA). <i>Note: full service daily with removal or ability to seare units prior to hurricane landfall.</i> Hand wash Stations = 3 @ Randolph AFB Aux. <i>Note: full service daily with removal or ability to seare units prior to hurricane landfall.</i> Dumpsters = (1) 30 yard at Randolph AFB Aux. Dump as needed Light Towers = 8 @ Randolph AFB Aux. 	
LRGV STRIKE ZONE		
<p><u>(S) Weslaco HEB, LRGV</u></p> <p><u>(F) Moore Field, Edinburg, TX</u> Supports LRGV Strike</p> <p><u>(F) Kingsville NAS, TX</u> Supports LRGV and Coastal Bend Strike</p>		
COASTAL BEND STRIKE ZONE		
<p><u>(S) Port of San Antonio</u> Provi des Support direct to Corpus Christi Area</p> <p><u>(F) Corpus Christi NAS, Corpus Christi, TX</u> Supports Coastal Bay Strike Zone</p>		
HOUSTON-GALVESTON & SE TX STRIKE ZONE		
<p><u>(S) Houston, Reliant Stadium, Houston, TX</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> SAR Staging</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other Staging, as needed</p> <p><u>(S) Ford Center, Beaumont, TX</u> Supports SE TX Strike</p> <p><u>(F) Houston FedEx Freight, Houston, TX</u> Supports Houston-Galveston or SE Texas Strike</p>	<p><u>Moore Field</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portable toilets = 6 @ Moore Field Aux (4 standard, 2 ADA). <i>Note: full service daily with removal or ability to seare units prior to hurricane landfall.</i> Hand wash Stations = 3 @ Moore Field. <i>Note: full service daily with removal or ability to seare units prior to hurricane landfall.</i> Dumpsters = (1) 30 yard at Moore Field Aux. Dump as needed Light Towers = 8 @ Moore Field. 	

OBJ #6: CONDUCT GENERAL POPULATION GROUND EVACUATION

Purpose: To provide the federal responder with an understanding on the general population ground evacuation plan in Texas. While ground evacuation does not directly require for federal support, it may quickly lead to the requirement for air evacuation and medical evacuation which require longer timelines.

Trigger #1: NWS advisories forecast a storm at H-96 and H-72 that projects landfall in an area that will require large scale evacuation due to surge forecasts, flooding forecasts, and wind strength forecasts. (Will prompt staging of resources in anticipation of state supported ground evacuation)

Trigger #2: Local EM issues mandatory evacuation orders and requests state support. (Will prompt establishment of embark hubs and execution of state evacuation plan)

Most Ground Evacuation will occur as follows:

- Evacuation of high profile vehicles at H-72 to H-48
- Evacuation of Barrier Islands at H-72 to H-48
- Recommended Self Evacuation at H-48 or later
 - May include activation of Contraflow Lanes
 - Contraflow lanes are local responsibility coordinated through the DDC
 - Contraflow lanes usually activate at H-36
- Or Mandatory Evacuation orders, including CTNs
 - Usually issued between H-60 to H-36
 - Requires activation and state support to:
 - embark hubs
 - shelter hub system / point to point
 - state bus / ambulance transportation
 - State fuel plan
 - A need for Federal EMS contracts should be expected if there are hospitals/nursing homes being evacuated

Concept of Operations:

- (1) Local officials will establish and operate regional embark hubs in coordination with the DDC and the SOC.
- (2) Local Officials will coordinate transportation of CTN to embark hubs or directly to point to point shelters.
- (3) The DDC will coordinate requirements for CTN to be moved from embark hubs (via school buses and charter buses) into the shelter system (Point to Point or to Shelter Hubs).
- (4) Buses (up to 1000) will be sourced through a state bus contracts with TMS and through MOU with school districts to use school buses for evacuation.
- (5) Buses will be staged and inspected at the Port of San Antonio and dispatched through the DDCs with active evacuation hubs.
- (6) State assists with contraflow lanes, additional fuel stations and comfort stations along evacuation routes. Contraflow by H-48.
- (7) No federal support is expected to be required in support of ground evacuation operations.

Critical Transportation Needs (CTN): Refers to those individuals who do not have the capability to evacuate without government assistance. This includes those in need of a ride and / or in need of public sheltering including general population with functional needs, nursing home, home health care, assisted living, and respite care.

LRGV Landfall

- Embark hubs identified:
 - San Benito High School –Brownsville, Harlingen
 - McAllen Convention Center-McAllen
- Shelter Hub at San Antonio and Laredo

Sabine Lake Landfall

- Prone to flooding and will probably require evacuation
- No embark hub identified
- Number of CTNs is not expected to exceed state capabilities

Houston-Galveston Landfall

- City has enough resources to allow evacuation to north and west side of Houston area without the requirement of large numbers of buses
- Usually state assistance is minimal

Matagorda Bay Landfall

- Rural area; evacuation does not require assistance

Coastal Bend Landfall (Corpus)

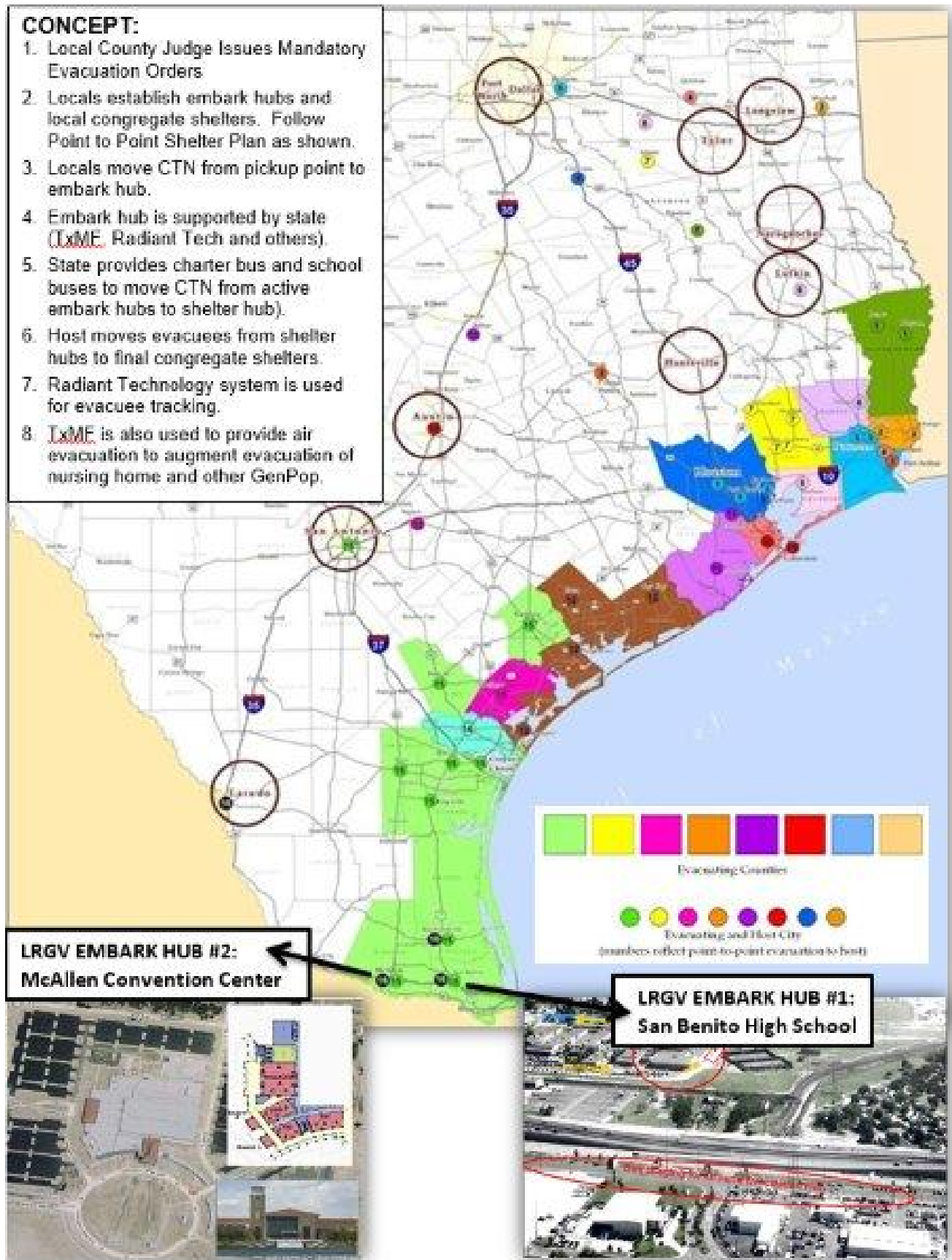
- Large community with barrier islands and large number of tourists
- Embark hub not identified
- State assistance is anticipated but at a minimal level

TIMELINE:

- H-120 ESF1 DOT conducts market survey or MARAD ships for possible use for sheltering / housing responders
- H-102 ARCC and TMS establish bus inspection points at Port of San Antonio
- H-96 Bus contracts activated for TMS and for Regional Education Service Center (school buses)
- H-60 Buses staged and inspected at Port of San Antonio and ready to be dispatched
- H-60 Local EM, DDC and TxMF have identified embark hubs and informed 211 TIRN
- H-48 Embark hubs operational and Radiant Technology evacuee tracking system in place; Contraflow Open
- H-48 through H-6 Bus operations continue until completed

CONCEPT:

1. Local County Judge Issues Mandatory Evacuation Orders.
2. Locals establish embark hubs and local congregate shelters. Follow Point to Point Shelter Plan as shown.
3. Locals move CTN from pickup point to embark hub.
4. Embark hub is supported by state (TxME, Radiant Tech and others).
5. State provides charter bus and school buses to move CTN from active embark hubs to shelter hub).
6. Host moves evacuees from shelter hubs to final congregate shelters.
7. Radiant Technology system is used for evacuee tracking.
8. TxME is also used to provide air evacuation to augment evacuation of nursing home and other GenPop.



OBJ #6: CONDUCT GENERAL POPULATION AIR EVACUATION

Purpose: To provide responders with a general understanding of state plans for general population air evacuation in Texas. The LRGV is the most likely scenario that will require general population federally supported air evacuation. The other study areas may need support post landfall, but not likely for pre-landfall air evacuation. This page specifically summarizes general population air evacuation for the LRGV.

Trigger: TDEM issues RRF to IMAT requesting federal support for evacuation (no surge funded actions required)

Planning Factor LRGV: 17,500 maximum moved by federally-sourced aircraft

Discussion: To evacuate 17,500 people will require two airfields and 30 hours of air operations. LRGV emergency managers reported that it would have to be a worst case storm for them to request this type of air evacuation and that the number needed to be moved may be much less than 17,500 due to recent increases in sheltering capacity (shelter plan exists for Cat 1-2 hurricanes).

Assumption: That if no actions or discussions take place by the state to stage buses or to establish embark hubs, then no actions need to be taken by the IMAT or DoD regarding Gen Pop air evac.

Valley International Airport (HRL) 10,500

Supported by San Benito HS Embark Hub

McAllen International Airport (MFE) 7,000

Supported by McAllen Convention Center Embark Hub

Brownsville Airport

Not used for Gen Pop Air Evac due to lack of identified embark hub

Possible APOD

- Amarillo
- El Paso
- DFW
- Lubbock
- San Angelo
- Wichita Falls

The APOD will not be identified by the state until the RRF is issued due to the need to verify the APOD capacity and host state requirements. It is understood by the state that this may result in the initial use of gray tails only since charter aircraft require a specified APOD prior to contract. Charter aircraft will carry more passengers.

Potential Aircraft

Sourced through TRANSCOM: C-130s, C-17, Charter Aircraft

Other Sources: US Marshall, USGS, ICE

Actions Taken:

- The embark hub will include procedures (local responsibility) to separate bus manifests from air manifests and will coordinate this through the DDC
- IMAT will activate TSA who will deploy TSA agents to the embark hubs to provide passenger screening
- State provided buses will move evacuees from the embark hub to the airfield
- Locals will be responsible to provide security on the buses from the embark hub to the airfield in order to meet TSA requirements for passenger screening
- No pets will be allowed on aircraft. Locals must provide plans for pets to be sheltered safely and reunified or moved by bus.
- All aircraft fueling and services will be conducted at the APOD/host only.

Airport ICP Unified Command

will be established if possible at each APOE

- Air Operations/Contract Ground Support
- TxMF
- DCO/DCE
- TSA
- Airport Police and Fire
- Airlines

Timeline:

H-120 TRANSCOM initiates market survey for contract air support

H-102 TDEM makes decision to prepare for evacuations; e.g. stage buses in preparation for ground general population evacuation; this should signal IMAT/RRCC to start thinking about federal support actions for evacuation

H-96 State activates Air Operations Group; feds support with appropriate liaisons

H-96 TRANSCOM places military aircraft on alert when hurricane threat appears imminent; market survey completed

H-72 RRF w/ APOD selection provided by state to IMAT requesting federal support for general population air evacuation

H-72 Notify TSA for deployment of security teams to APOE

H-60 Local EM, DDC and TxMF have identified embark hubs and informed 211 TIRN

H-48 Embark hubs and Airport ICP operational and Radiant Technology evacuee tracking system in place

H-48 C-130 and/or C-17 aircraft (grey tails) first wheels up; followed by charter aircraft around H-30 (or as available)

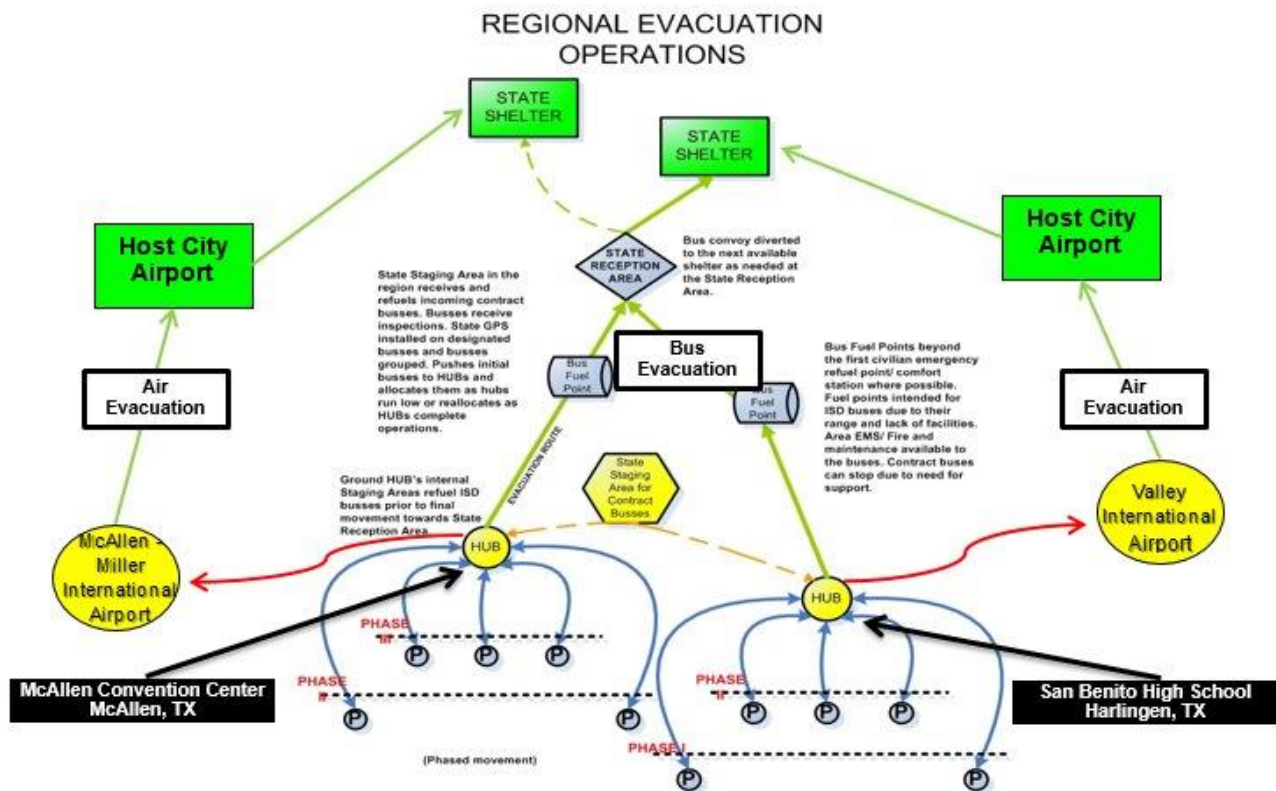
H-18 Air operations cease (providing a maximum of 30 hours from 2 airfields (Harlingen and McAllen))

H-18 Responders supporting APOE air operations take last flight to DFW or Davis Airfield Responder Support Camp

H-6 Responder supporting airfields safely staged

TDEM should expect response time to be 24 hours from State Request until arrival of the first aircraft. There will be degraded success of evacuation numbers moved based on when the MA is received from FEMA R6 and the number of APOE used.

The diagram below depicts the concept of operations for GenPop evacuation in a Lower Rio Grande Valley (LRGV) landfall – both ground and air. The same concept applies to other coastal areas in Texas. The IMAT will coordinate with the state regarding federal support needed.



The chart below provides the background for the planning factors used for a Lower Rio Grande Valley (LRGV) landfall. This scenario would have flooding along the coastline into Brownsville plus along the river into McAllen and Harlingen. Brownsville and Harlingen residents would evacuate through the Harlingen embark hub. McAllen residents would evacuate through the McAllen embark hub.

JURISDICTIONAL PROFILE

	Cameron County (Brownsville and Harlingen)	Willacy County (no major cities)	Hidalgo County (McAllen)
Population (approx. 1.2m total)	414,123	22,095	797,810
Housing Unit	141,924	7,040	248,287
Below Poverty	34%	43%	34%
Embark Hub	Harlingen	Harlingen	McAllen

PLANNING FACTORS

Planning Factors	49,694 (12%)	3,314 (15%)	35,905 (4.5%)
80% Move By Bus	39,755	2,651	28,724
20% Move By Air	9,939	663	7,180
TOTAL GEN POP AIR	10,602 out of HRL		7,180 out of MFE

TOTAL LRGV PLANNING FACTOR

17,500 GenPop Air (10,500 from HRL and 7,000 from MFE)

OBJ #7: ESTABLISH RESPONDER SAFE HAVEN SITE FOR AIR OPERATIONS

Purpose: To provide responders who will have airfield responsibilities in the impacted areas after landfall with a location they can move to just prior to landfall where they can be safe and prepare for post-landfall response. The primary location for this is DFW airport with the alternate being Davis Airfield, Oklahoma City. This will be the establishment of an Incident Command Post at the airfield.

Trigger: TDEM issues RRF to IMAT requesting federal support for general population evacuation. This action infers that a responder mobilization facility to provide for responder safety will be needed. This action requires DFW or Davis Airfield to be available.

Planning Factor: approx. 500 responders

DFW Airport /ICP Operations

Mission Essential Task (Objectives):

1. Successfully evaluate all federal responders in accordance with established timeline.
2. Conduct lodging operations for federal responders who will return to New Orleans and open MSY
3. Maintain 100% accountability of all federal responders throughout the operation
4. Redeploy all federal responders as required to reopen MSY.

Concept of Operation:

Upon activation of the GENPOP evacuation mission the DFW ICP Team will activate and deploy to DFW NLT H-24 and establish the ICP NLT H-20. The team will occupy the DFW EOC with 1 Ops staff per shift and a DCE (DOD) POC, two log specialist manning the parking area, and a Lodging POC at the primary billeting facility. For each aircraft arriving (H-17) with Fed Responders the DOD POC will collect a copy of the A/C manifest. Agency POCs will in turn declare the numbers of responders that will return to reopen MSY and need lodging. Those staff members that are no longer needed will be released to return to their home station. The Log Team will provide bus transportation to both the designated hotel for billeting and the main terminal for OFA returning to home station. A designated POC per supported agency will provide a daily accountability for their agency until redeployment to MSY. When the last A/C arrives at DFW and all responders are accounted for/housed the ICP team will go cold (- the Billeting POC). At H+24-48 the team will stand back up and begin the reentry process for the fed responders via air to reopen MSY.

Mission: Establish Incident Command Post at DFW to safely control/coordinate the evacuation and repatriation of federal responders from LRGV to the DFW area if GenPop Evacuation is requested.

Roles and Responsibilities

FEMA

Taskforce Leader

- Establish ICP at the DFW EOC with appropriate staff as needed
- Establish and maintain communication with RRCC and MSY ICP

Logistics

- Transportation. Contract for and control transportation needed for the DFW ICP operation
- Lodging. Contract and control lodging for evacuated Federal Responders in the DFW area. Coordinate with OFA POCs for daily accountability report and provide to RRCC and JFO daily by 0800

DOD. Provide two LNOs at the DFW ICP with the capability to provide information on A/C operations and manifest information.

TSA. Provide an LNO at the DFW ICP to assist with the coordination of MSY TSA staff evacuation and repatriation operations.

FAA. Provide an LNO at the DFW ICP to assist with the coordination of MSY FAA staff evacuation and repatriation operations.

FAM. Provide an LNO at the DFW ICP to assist with the coordination of MSY FAM staff evacuation and repatriation operations.

Timeline:

H-Hour timeline

H-24 DFW reception operations activated
H-20 All DFW resources in place
H-18 First FED A/C wheels up from GENPOP Evacuation site
H-17 First A/C in bound to DFW APOE
H-TBD Last A/C lands with final FED evacuees
H+24-48 FED Agencies return to MSY via A/C

If DFW Airport is not available, then the alternate site is Davis Airfield. Same timeline applies except coordination will need to be conducted with Davis Airfield Airport Officials prior to executing mission.

DFW ICP LOCATION MAP



DFW APOD LOCATIONS (Primary)



DFW APOD LOCATIONS (Alternate)



OBJ #6: CONDUCT MEDICAL GROUND EVACUATION (Federal EMS Contract)

Purpose: To provide responders with a general understanding of state plans for general population medical ground evacuation in Texas.

Trigger: RRF received from the State IMT requesting activation of the federal EMS contract

Planning Factor: 1 zone from the Federal EMS contract; may be already be staged in support of LA plan

The State of Texas intends to request activation of the federal EMS contract for any Cat 3 or greater hurricane regardless of landfall location. However, no actions should be taken until the state issues the RRF. The ESF8 ASPR located at the SMOC should be the first federal representative to discuss activation of the federal EMS contract and should notify the NRCC and the IMAT OSC as anytime those discussions take place.

The State of Texas maintains the following resources which will also be used in addition to federally-sourced ambulances:

- 13 ambulances spread throughout the state
- Texas Disaster Medical System ambulance strike teams – each region with 5 strike teams with 5 ambulances each
- Private hospital and state ambulance contracts

Staging Areas

Port of San Antonio – primary staging for ground ambulances

Stinson Airfield, San Antonio – fixed and rotary wing aircraft

*alternate sites are AT&T center or any city contracted staging area

*alternate site for aircraft is Kelly AFB (no support services)

Federal EMS Contract includes:

- 300 ground ambulances
- 25 air ambulances (fixed and rotary)
- 3500 paratransit seats

*Texas prefers rotary air in lieu of fixed wing air

Dispatching

- The medical operations center at the state (SMOC) and local level (RMOC/CMOC) will be responsible to ensure proper dispatching is taking place.
- The DDC will receive a MIST team from DSHS to assist the dispatching process and to ensure coordination between ground and air evacuation

Timeline:

H-96 State issues RRF requesting activation of federal EMS contract

H-72 Federal Ambulances arrive at staging site (Port of San Antonio for 2014)

– note: the SOC can change the staging site if needed

H-60 Ambulances ready for dispatch

H-60 to H-6 Ambulances controlled by state/DDC/locals for dispatching to hospitals

- to support patient evacuation operations
- ambulances released as soon as no longer being used

H-6 Ambulances safely staged awaiting post-landfall use

Note: Ambulance usage will be monitored by federal contractors and will be released, in coordination with state, if not being used and if no plans exist for post-landfall operations

Actions Taken

- The SMOC makes the recommendation to request activation of the federal EMS contract.
- The NRCC is notified as soon as the RRF is received from the state.
- Plan on a maximum of 24 hours from NRCC notification to arrival of ambulances at the staging area (may be less).
- Ambulance staging is planned for Port of San Antonio (same location as bus staging).
- A contractor and HHS rep will deploy to the Port of San Antonio to supervise ambulance preparation and staging.
- Federal ambulances will be kept separate from state ambulances at staging. They will need to be fitted with proper equipment prior to being dispatched.
- Drivers will be self-sufficient for 7 days.
- AMR will provide fuel and repair services through credit card provision

Responsibility

- Personnel at Staging Area:
 - FEMA COTR – for contract
 - HHS Rep – for medical safety
 - AMR Rep – for ambulance
 - State Rep – to integrate
- The state will receive dispatching authority over the federal ambulances from the FEMA HQ COTR
- The FEMA HQ COTR and HHS ASPR rep will monitor usage of the federal ambulances and will coordinate to determine when the ambulances can be released

FEDERAL EMS CONTRACT RESOURCES

**300 Ground Ambulances
25 Air Ambulances**

Plus 3500 Paratransit Seats



approx 70% ALS / 30% BLS



Rotary and/or Fixed Wing



1. Sedan/Minivan 1-2 Passenger



2. Minibus Capacity 8-26 Passenger



3. Bus Capacity ~26 Passengers
Typically 44-55 Passenger with
Restroom



4. Wheelchair Van 1-8 Passenger
Typically 2 Secure Wheelchair Positions and
2-5 Ambulatory Seats



5. ADA Minibus Capacity 10-26 Passengers
Typically 15 or 24 Passengers with 1 or 2
Secure Wheelchair Positions



6. ADA Bus Capacity ~26 Passengers
Typically 44 Passengers or greater with
1 to 2 Secure Wheelchair Positions

Primary FEMA/AMR Staging Area – Port of San Antonio



OBJ #6: CONDUCT NDMS EVACUATION

Purpose: To provide responders with a general understanding of state plans for NDMS evacuation in Texas.

Trigger #1 (Enablers Staging): By H-96, SOC, RRCC and IMAT agree that evacuations are expected.

Trigger #2 (State requests NDMS): By H-72, NWS predicts landfall in high risk area w/ Type 1 storm impacts forecasted.

Planning Assumption: ESF8 reps will notify IMAT and RRCC of likelihood of NDMS request prior to RRF being issued.

Planning Factor: 500 patients using 3 DASFs (LRGV projections); no specified numbers for other landfall areas

The State of Texas does not anticipate a need for pre-landfall NDMS except in rare cases where mass hospital evacuation can be predicted based on storm predictions. It is more likely that NDMS will occur post-landfall when numbers are known and time permits for adequate plans to be developed based on known requirements. Pre-landfall ground medical evacuation is more likely. However, TDEM recognizes the need to continue to plan for pre-landfall NDMS evacuation, particularly for a LRGV landfall.

TxMF can provide air medical evacuation missions in Texas using organic C-130s. For 2014, they have agreed to focus their missions on low acuity patients such as nursing home evacuees (non-NDMS) in order to keep their missions separate from Title 10 missions. These missions are planned for Harlingen Int Airport. They can provide NDMS support but require a DASF be provided.

Staging Areas

FEMA Region 6 has agreed to process mission assignments under surge funding to DoD in order to activate and stage aircraft at Little Rock AFB and to activate enablers (personnel needed to stage aircraft and who will be designated to man DASFs). In rare circumstances, staging may take place at more forward located airfields such as JRB Fort Worth or even at the designated APOE but normally this would not be done without close coordination with the state and only when a RRF is from the state requesting NDMS is anticipated.

DASF

- The plan recognizes that there are a maximum of 4 DASFs available nationwide at any one time
- The LRGV plan calls for three DASF as shown below; other strike zones have one or two airfields identified for use as an NDMS APOE if needed
- APOE/DASF: MAC-ST, EPLO, CRE, AELT, JPATS, helicopter

LRGV Plan:

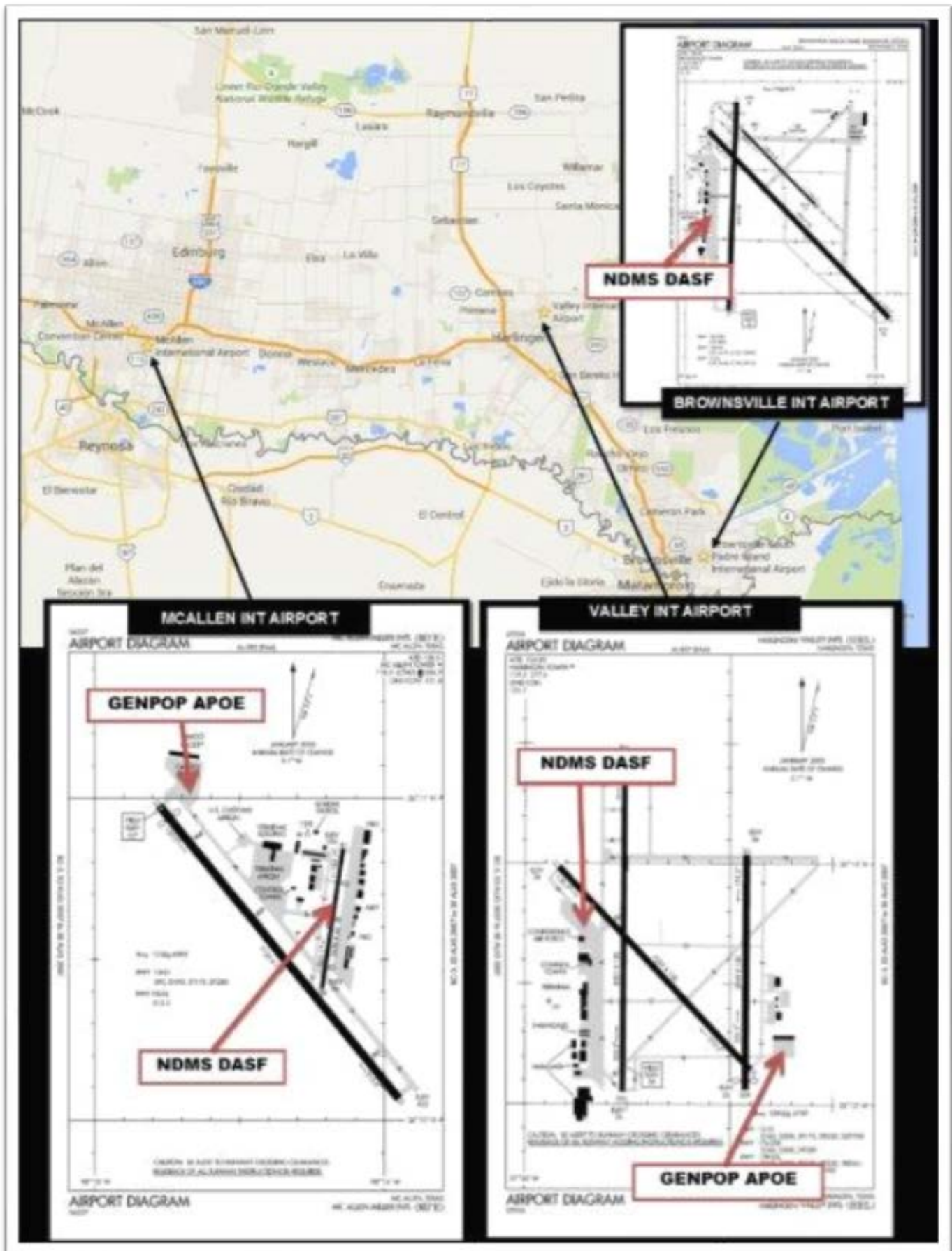
- Specifies 3 DASF with 30 hours of ops for 500 patients
 - ✓ Valley International Airport (Harlingen)
 - ✓ McAllen International Airport
 - ✓ Brownsville International Airport
- If NDMS is requested past H-96, then TDEM expects degraded success based on fewer DASFs available and fewer operational hours

Actions Taken

- NDMS involves HHS, DoD, VA and FEMA
- NWS will provide forecasts and discussions that consider the requirements for making decisions concerning evacuation resources prior to H-72 and as early as H-120
- ESF8 will need to have LNO teams placed with the SMOC, the IOF and the RRCC. They will work closely with the SMOC to anticipate possible requirements for NDMS and will notify the IMAT and the RRCC as NDMS is discussed.
- NLT H-96, the RRCC, in coordination with TDEM and the IMAT, will issue MA activating the "enabler piece" and staging aircraft at Little Rock AFB under surge funding.
- NLT H-72, preferably closer to H-96, the state will issue a RRF requesting NDMS
- Any RRF received after H-72 will likely result in minimal, if any, pre-landfall movements but will stage resources in order to allow for post-landfall NDMS.
- TDEM will understand the concepts of degraded success based on the timing of the RRF.

Timeline:

- H-120 Assess possible requirements for NDMS; issue MA for activation of FCCs; TRANSCOM leans forward
- H-96 FEMA Region 6 makes decision to activate NDMS under surge and state resources
 - This enables TRANSCOM to activate, outfit and stage aircraft at Little Rock AFB. Takes 24-48 hours.
 - Also allows TRANSCOM to activate DASF enablers. One unit is active duty and the others are reserve units.
- H-96 State issues RRF to IMAT for activation of NDMS.
 - This action requires an EM approval which may not be likely; RRF will be issued when EM is approved
 - Needs to be issued NLT H-72 for any pre-land movements. After H-72 plan on post-landfall operations.
- H-72 Teams supporting DASF at airfield APOE and are establishing operations; airport ICP established; AOG supported
- H-60 DASF, Airport ICP and FCC operational and preparing to receive patients; hospitals preparing movement requests
- H-48 to H-18 NDMS Air Operations Conducted
- H-18 to H-6 Movement of DASF/APOE personnel to safety



OBJ #6: PROVIDE MEDICAL SHELTERING AND MEDICAL OPERATIONS

Purpose: To provide responders with a general understanding of ESF8 actions taken for a Texas hurricane response.

Trigger: RRFs received from the state for medical support; coordination between HHS and DSHS at SMOC

Planning Factor: None specified; supports any identified state shortfall for medical sheltering or operations

Initial activations of teams will normally be done under surge funding but all subsequent deployments will be done based on receipt of RRFs from the state or under HHS authorities and funding. Any actions taken will be done in coordination with TDEM, DSHS, the IMAT, and the RRCC.

TIMELINE**H-96**

- RECs (R6 staff plus 10 RECS from on call roster) plus R6 RIST
 - ✓ RRCC (Denton): 2 each shift
 - ✓ IOF/JFO (Austin): 2 each shift
 - ✓ SMOC (Austin): 2 each shift
 - ✓ MACC (local): 2 each shift

H-84

- EMS LnO (San Antonio) at ARCC 1 per shift
- RMOC LnO (San Antonio) 1 per shift
- CMOC LnO (Houston) 1 per shift if activated
- IRCT-Aat JFO (Austin)
- ALRT (Austin)
- CDC FIT (to all activated FMS sites)

H-72

- Supporting EMS Contract if activated
- Supporting NDMS DASF if activated
 - ✓ DMAT Critical Care: 24-26 each DASF
 - ✓ Caches (ICU, Pharmacy)
 - ✓ DMAT ST for force protection

H-60

- Stage FMS (see RH column)
- Stage two DMATS – one 50 person DMAT (or equivalent) per 250 FMS beds
- Stage VA Clinical Staff – 70 personnel (35 VA Clinical FMS team staff per 250 FMS beds)

H-24

- 3 DMATs staged in Dallas for post storm care

FMS Planned Locations

- Austin – 250 beds
- Laredo – 500 beds with federal staff to support 1 FMS @ Laredo Entertainment Center and Laredo Civic Center
- San Antonio – 750 beds, no federal staff
- Bryan-College Station – 250 beds with federal staff @ The Brazos Center

DMORDT

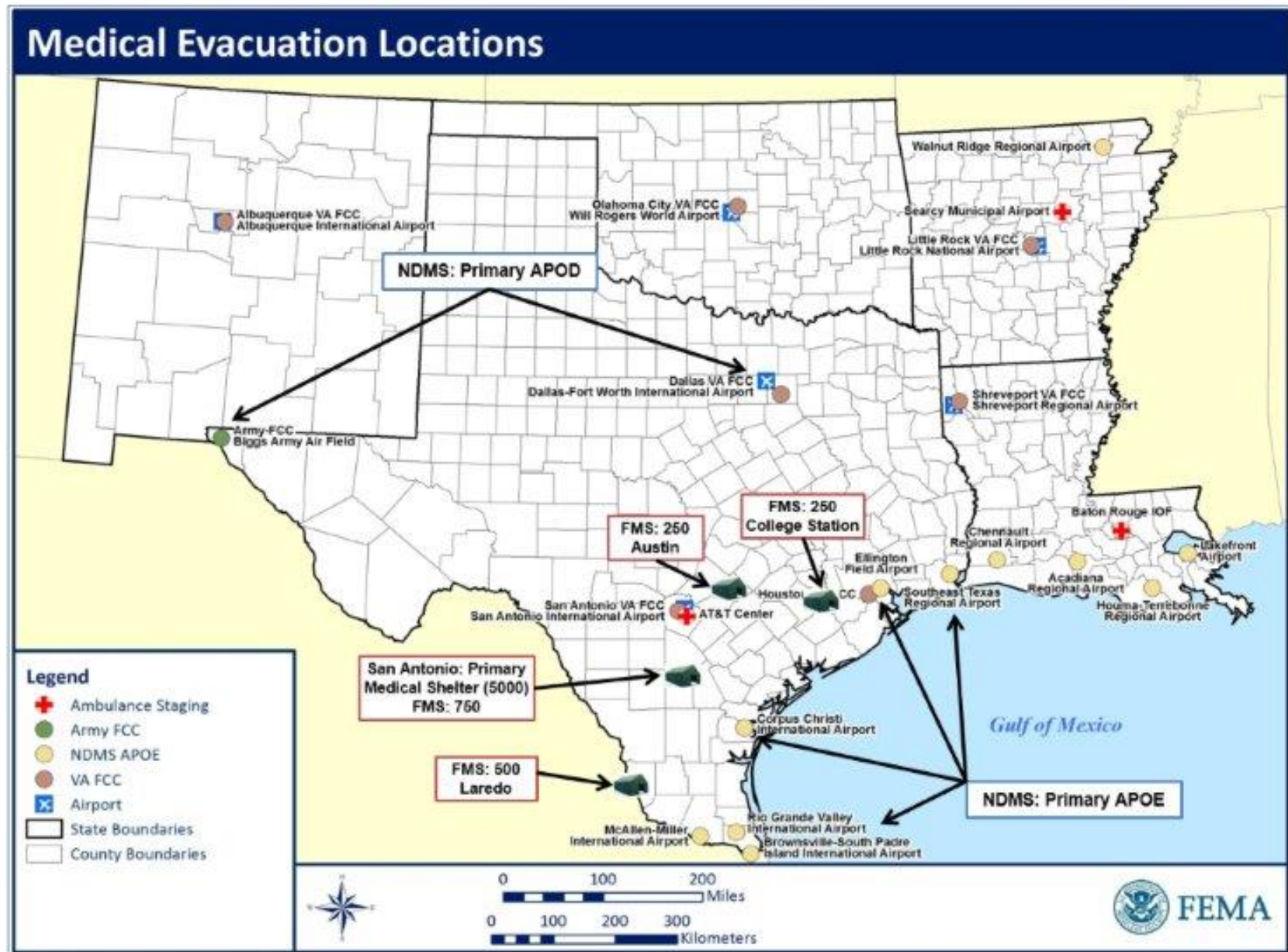
- Texas does not have a State Medical Officer to approve death certificates. Death is certified by the local Medical Examiner or Justice of the Peace.
- Mass fatality in a hurricane is possible (major flooding), but is not likely to overwhelm local and state resources. Houston maintains a mass fatality plan.
- HHS can deploy DMORDT resources when requested by the state. The need will be determined by the SMOC in coordination with HHS and the request forwarded to the SOC for action by the IMAT.

Other ESF 8 Resources

- Other HHS response teams are available upon request. Refer to HHS ASPR as the subject matter expert on these resources.

STATE CONSIDERATIONS

The primary location for medical sheltering in Texas is San Antonio which is planned for up to 5,000 beds. Responders should be familiar with DSHS response plans for ambulance utilization and medical operations when responding to disasters in Texas. The Department of State Health Services (DSHS) is the state lead for medical operations. The Texas Disaster Medical System will be used in a disaster response. Texas has robust medical resources with disaster response coordinated through trauma center regions who work through the DDCs for additional resources.



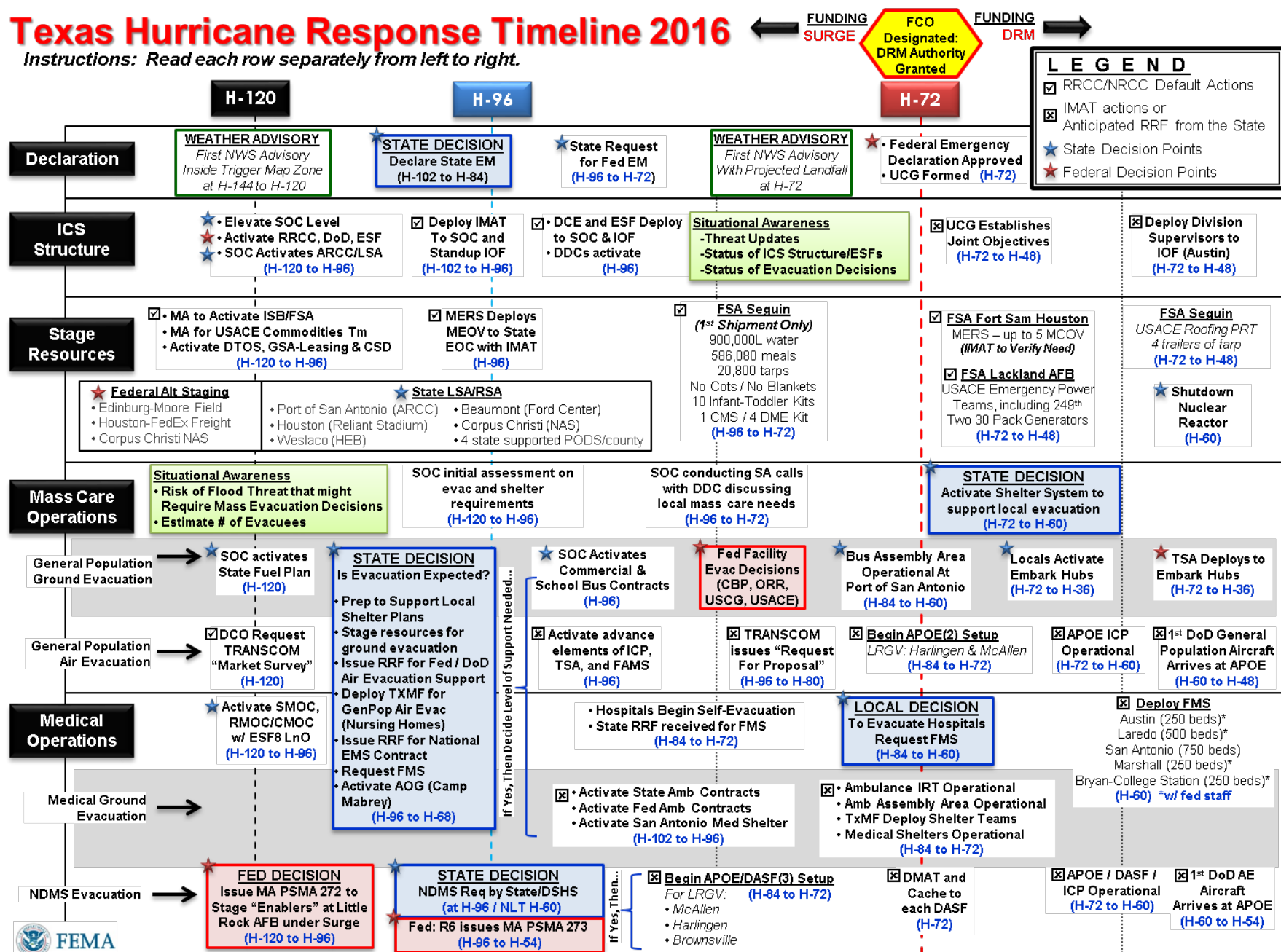
ATTACHMENT 3

OPERATIONS: TOOLS

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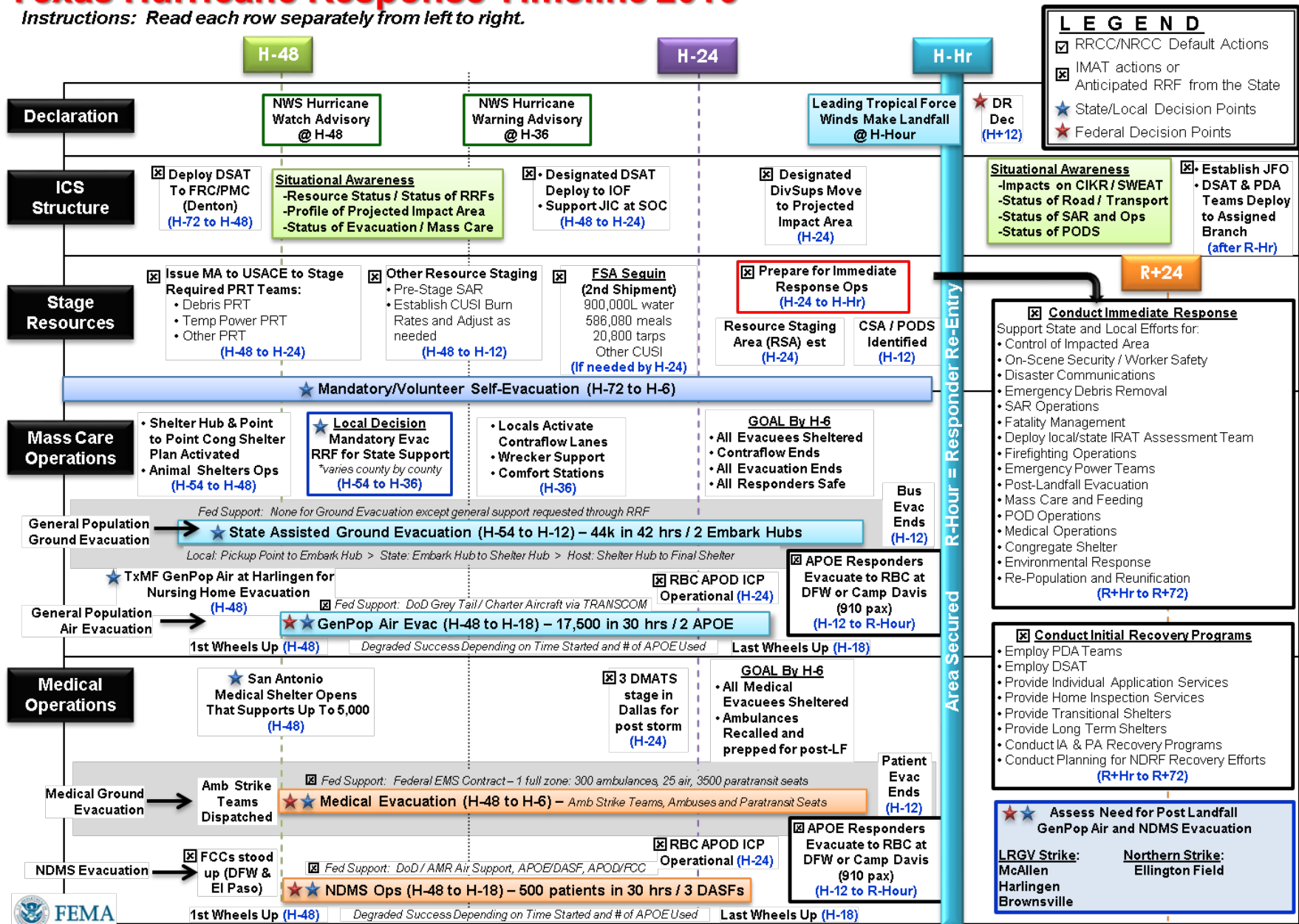
Texas Hurricane Response Timeline 2016

Instructions: Read each row separately from left to right.



Texas Hurricane Response Timeline 2016

Instructions: Read each row separately from left to right.



DISASTER RESPONSE OPERATIONS EXECUTIVE CHECKLIST

HURRICANE RESPONSE PHASES



NWS ADVISORIES

H-144 Initial advisories posted but no clear landfall identified
 H-96 Advisories project landfall with wide cone of error
 H-72 Landfall Projected within reasonable cone of error
 H-48 Watch Advisory Issued with Identified Landfall
 H-36 Warning Advisory Issued

DECLARATIONS

H-96 State declares an emergency and requests EM
 H-72 Federal EM approved (probably the earliest that an EM can be expected)
 R+24 State requests DR based on PDAs

Phase 1a Normal Operations (Monitoring) H-144 to H-96

Trigger: CIR Tripped / Watch Notifies Leadership of Threat

- ☐ Gain and Maintain Situational Awareness
- ☐ Provide Early Warning
- ☐ Initial Leadership Decisions Made:
 - Activation of RRCC
 - Initial Posture of Region:
 - Deploy IMAT and pre-designated FCO
 - Activate and Deploy State Liaison
 - Activate and Deploy ESFs and DCO/DCE teams
 - Activate and Deploy MERS
 - Activate FSA and Decision to Stage Resources

Trigger: If Hurricane Landfall is Forecast for Either TX or LA coastline AND it is a Cat 3 or above at H-120 with high chance of creating a need for mass evacuation in either state

- ☐ Conduct Market Survey for GenPop Air
- ☐ Activate NDMS enablers
- ☐ Place Ambulance Contract on Alert

Phase 1b Elevated Threat H-96 to H-48

In Addition to Phase 1a Actions:

Trigger: RRCC is activated, IMAT is deployed and State Emergency Declaration is Issued

- ☐ Request Federal Emergency Declaration
- ☐ Provide early warning
- ☐ Establish SA and provide/share predictive analysis
- ☐ "Right Size" regional command and control posture
 - RRCC (Level 3, 2 or 1 activation plus ESF/OFA/VOAD/SME)
 - SOC/IOF (State LN and/or IMAT plus ESF/OFA/VOAD/SME)
 - Alamo Regional Coordination Center (ARCC), Austin (Log Lns)
 - State Medical Operations Center (SMOC), Austin (ESF8 Lns)
 - Air Operations Center (AOC), Camp Mabrey, Austin (SME)
 - Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC) EOC, Austin (USDA)
- ☐ Identify and open logistics ISB/FSA
 - DC Fort Worth – nearest FEMA distribution center
 - Sequin Auxiliary AFB, Sequin, TX – primary FSA
 - Randolph AFB, San Antonio – alternate FSA
 - Lackland AFB, San Antonio – secondary FSA; stage Emergency Power
 - Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio – secondary FSA; stage US&R

- Port of San Antonio, San Antonio – secondary FSA; stage transportation

Phase 1b Elevated Threat (continued)

- ☐ Joint Information Center (JIC) (ESF15 Lns)
- ☐ Provide disaster communications
- ☐ Assess Staging of resources and commodities based on anticipated state needs
 - Stage Generators and Deploy Emergency Power Teams
- ☐ Support JIC activities; provide consistent messaging

Trigger: If State determines that pre-landfall evacuation is likely and is taking supporting action at the state level (e.g. opening embark hubs, activating state bus/ambulance contracts), then anticipate the state issuing RRFs for:

- ☐ Request to Activate National Ambulance Contract – anticipated for all strike zones
- ☐ Request for DoD to support GenPop Air Mission (by H-96 for 30 hours of op time) – anticipated for LRGV or possibly SE Texas
- ☐ Request to Activate NDMS (by H-96 for 30 hours of op time assuming enablers have already been activated) – anticipated for LRGV strike zone only

Phase 1c Credible Threat H-48 to Landfall (LF)

In Addition to Phase 1a and 1b Actions:

Trigger: Landfall is Clearly Identified in Texas; EM Approved

- ☐ Conduct analysis and modeling on projected landfall area
- ☐ Conduct public messaging
- ☐ Complete staging of resources pre-landfall including those resources anticipated to be needed for post-landfall response*
 - IRR “Push Pack”: Meals, Water, Cots, Blankets, CUSI / Infant-Toddler Kits, DME/CMS
 - Emergency Power Teams
 - MERS (MCOV, MEOV)
 - Emergency Debris Removal Resources
 - SAR Resources
 - Medical Support
- ☐ Activate Medical Shelter Support Plan, if requested*

Trigger: If Mandatory Evacuations are issued; EM must be approved

- ☐ Support pre-landfall mass care, feeding and sheltering plan*
- ☐ Support GenPop Medical Evacuation / Ambulance Contract*
- ☐ Conduct joint GenPop Air Evacuation Operations*
- ☐ Conduct joint NDMS Medical Evacuation Operations*
- ☐ Conduct DFW ICP/MOB Site Operations (Davis Airfield as alternate)

Recovery:

- ☐ Deploy and stage DSAT Management Team
- ☐ Place PDA teams on standby and prepare recovery plans

***Note: Decisions related to these tasks are dependent on information being collected to assist leadership to make sound decisions. Priority of RFI’s must go to that information that helps validate anticipated state shortfalls and assessments of the greatest risk. A primary focus of the IMAT during Phase 1 is information collection that leads directly to informed decisions. Subject Matter Experts and properly trained liaisons should also be a key part of the staff assigned to execute the Information Collection Plan.**

Phase 2a Immediate Response First 72-96 Hours after LF**In Addition to all Phase 1 Actions:**

Trigger: Landfall occurs in Texas and resources are ordered by the state to save and sustain lives and to stabilize the situation

- ☐ Deploy resources to conduct damage assessments; aerial imagery
- ☐ Build and understand command and control structure based on geographic impacts at all levels of government
 - o IMAT establishes JFO and FEMA geographic boundaries
 - o COOP actions and Disaster Communications
 - o Support state Air Operations Group
- ☐ Request Federal Disaster Declaration
- ☐ Establish On-Scene Security of the Impacted Area
 - o Secure airspace; issue TFR if needed
- ☐ Support Responder Reentry Operations and Provide for Responder Safety
 - o State activates credentialing plans
- ☐ Provide critical transportation and determine acceptable transportation routes
 - o Support Emergency Debris Removal and Route Clearance
 - o Support Air Operations Group
 - o Provide rotary wing support; and other transportation as needed
- ☐ Support Search and Rescue Operations
- ☐ Support Evacuation Transportation Operations
 - o General Population, including Nursing Home and Home Health
 - o Medical Evacuation, including hospitals
 - o Special Population Evacuation, including prisons and CBP detainees
- ☐ Support Mass Care Operations
 - o Congregate Sheltering / Feeding Operations / Reunification Operations / POD Operations
 - o Pet, Livestock and Other Animal Sheltering
- ☐ Support VOAD/Donations Management Operations
- ☐ Support Medical Operations
 - o Medical Sheltering, DMAT, FMS, DMORDT, Other Medical
- ☐ Support Emergency Power Operations
- ☐ Deploy other resources, in response to RRFs from the state, that are needed to address impacts and assist state in other response operations:
 - o Support Firefighting Operations
 - o Support Infrastructure Emergency Repairs
 - o Support Fatality Management Operations
 - o Support Environmental Response Operations
- ☐ Determine whether a Personnel Mobilization Center is needed. If so, determine location and staffing and develop incident specific PMC plan. Refer to logistics PMC plan.

Recovery:

- ☐ Execute PDA plan
- ☐ Deploy/ employ DSAT and other resources to support survivor applicant registration and SA
- ☐ Develop plans to implement IA and PA programs, as authorized
- ☐ Prepare to conduct housing inspections

Phase 2b Deployment

In Addition to Phase 2a Actions:

Trigger: Damage assessments are complete and resources are requested by the state to sustain life and begin recovery

- ☐ Respond to state requests for support
- ☐ Establish burn rates for commodities and maintain adequate inventory at federal staging areas to meet maximum state requirements

Recovery:

- ☐ Deploy and employ Mobile Registration Intake Center to support survivor registration intake
- ☐ Begin implementation of IA and PA program plans, as authorized
- ☐ Begin NDRF planning process

Phase 2c Sustained Response

In Addition to Phase 2a and 2b Actions:

Trigger: Situation is stabilized and resources are requested by the state to sustain operations until response is complete and ESFs are released

- ☐ Respond to state requests for support
- ☐ Maintain adequate inventory at federal staging areas to meet maximum state requirements
- ☐ Support of local response operations continues until all ESFs are demobilized:
 - o Reunification and Repopulation efforts
 - o Restoring Critical Infrastructure
 - Restoring Power
 - Restoring Public Communications – landline, cell phone, internet
 - Restoring Water and Wastewater Services
 - Restoring Government Services, Schools, Hospitals, Power
 - o Transitional Sheltering
 - o Restoring Businesses
 - o Repopulation of Communities

Recovery:

- ☐ Continue execution of IA and PA programs, as authorized

Phase 3 Recovery R-Hour to complete

In Addition to Phase 1 and Phase 2 Actions:

Trigger: ESFs and Other Response Resources Deployed Under a Contract or under an MA are demobilized or are in routine operations until work is complete

- ☐ Execute PDA plan, if needed
- ☐ Recovery Individual Assistance programs, including:
 - o Individual Registration Intake
 - o Continue Housing Inspections
 - o Temporary and Long Term Sheltering
 - o Other Needs Assistance program
- ☐ Recovery Public Assistance Programs – Cat A-G, if authorized
- ☐ Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator begins work
- ☐ NDRF community recovery planning may continue for years as community leaders take those actions necessary to return their communities to previous or even greater standards.

INFORMATION COLLECTION PLAN SUMMARY <i>Essential Elements of Information (EEI)</i> <i>Refer to R6 AHP or RRCC SAS Dashboard for Details</i>	
H-Hour	Priority of Information / EEI
Phase 1a H-96	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat Updates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Location of storm in terms of time ○ Projected path, intensity, and impacts • Activation, deployment and staging of any personnel, teams and resources at state and fed level • Any actions taken regarding evacuation or evacuation related resources
Phase 1b H-72	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat Updates – wide area landfall location analysis • Identification of Critical Infrastructure based on projected landfall • Activation, deployment and staging of any personnel, teams and resources at state and fed level • Status of evacuation decisions • Status of declarations
Phase 1c H-48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat Updates – more detailed landfall location analysis for exact location • Identification of Critical Infrastructure based on projected landfall • Activation, deployment and staging of any personnel, teams and resources at state and fed level • Status of Pre-Landfall Mass Care: shelter and feeding numbers • Status of Pre-Landfall Evacuation: counties being evacuated; include contraflow lanes • Status of remaining people who have not evacuated • Information needed to determine anticipated state shortfalls post-landfall where federal resources may be required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Damage assessment support ○ Debris removal teams ○ Critical Transportation ○ Critical Communications or Other CIKR ○ SAR: FEMA US&R/FSARG, DoD, USCG, DOI, CBP ○ Mass Care: Support for Shelters, Feeding, FNSS, Children, Pets, Reunification ○ Medical: Support for Shelters, FMS, DMAT, Fatality Management, Other ○ VOAD/Donations Management Support ○ Emergency Power ○ Firefighting ○ Environmental Issues
Phase 1c H-24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat Updates – final landfall location analysis • Projection of impacts on Critical Infrastructure based on projected landfall • Activation, deployment and staging of any personnel, teams and resources • Status of Mass Care: shelter and feeding numbers • Status of Evacuation: counties being evacuated; status of airfield; safety of responders • Projection of SAR needs post-landfall • Status of RRFs issued pre-landfall
Phase 2 Post Landfall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact assessments; status of critical infrastructure • Assessment of SWEAT data (including status of schools, hospitals, airports) • Assessment of Local C2 structure • Road and transportation status – closed roads and bridges • Status of post-landfall SAR • Status of post-landfall evacuation and mass care (Shelter and Feeding numbers)

ROSTER DECISION WORKSHEET

RRCC / IMAT ACTIVATIONS

The RRCC will use the "Purple" roster located on the FEMA Region 6 SharePoint site under the Current Operations Dashboard. The list below is provided as a quick reference for potential needs.

<u>IMAT Potential Roster</u>	<u>RRCC (Unit Leads and Above Only) Potential Roster</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> FCO <input type="checkbox"/> IMAT Team Lead <input type="checkbox"/> External Affairs Officer <input type="checkbox"/> Disability Integration Coordinator <input type="checkbox"/> EHP Advisor <input type="checkbox"/> Operations Section Chief <input type="checkbox"/> IA Branch Director <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure Branch Director <input type="checkbox"/> PA Group Supervisor <input type="checkbox"/> Mass Care Group Supervisor <input type="checkbox"/> Mission Assignment Manager <input type="checkbox"/> Action Tracker #1 <input type="checkbox"/> Action Tracker #2 <input type="checkbox"/> DSA Branch Director <input type="checkbox"/> Planning Section Chief <input type="checkbox"/> Situation Unit Lead <input type="checkbox"/> Resource Unit Lead <input type="checkbox"/> Documentation Unit Lead <input type="checkbox"/> Planning Support Unit Lead <input type="checkbox"/> Logistics Section Chief <input type="checkbox"/> External Support Branch <input type="checkbox"/> Communications Unit Leader <input type="checkbox"/> IT Unit Leader <input type="checkbox"/> HR Unit Leader <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> RRCS Chief <input type="checkbox"/> RRCS Deputy Chief <input type="checkbox"/> External Affairs Advisor ESF15 <input type="checkbox"/> DoD Chief REPLO <input type="checkbox"/> Lessons Learned Advisor <input type="checkbox"/> MA Spec/Executive Asst <input type="checkbox"/> Disability Advisor <input type="checkbox"/> Legal Advisor <input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Emergency Communications Coord <input type="checkbox"/> RSS Chief <input type="checkbox"/> Resource Capability Branch <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Asst Group <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services Group <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure Asset Group <input type="checkbox"/> Operations Support Group <input type="checkbox"/> Orders Processing Group <input type="checkbox"/> Mission Assignment Unit <input type="checkbox"/> Contract, Acq, Ordering Unit <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel & Human Resources Unit <input type="checkbox"/> Comptroller <input type="checkbox"/> PSS Chief <input type="checkbox"/> Current Plans Unit <input type="checkbox"/> Future Plans Unit <input type="checkbox"/> Situational Awareness Section <input type="checkbox"/> Information Collection Unit <input type="checkbox"/> Information Analysis Unit <input type="checkbox"/> Doc Unit <input type="checkbox"/> GIS Unit <input type="checkbox"/> Safety Specialist <input type="checkbox"/> Security Specialist

ESF AND OFA ACTIVATIONS

<u>RRCC IOF</u>	<u>RRCC IOF</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ESF 1 Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ESF 2 Communications <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ESF 3 Public Works and Engineering <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ESF 4 Firefighting <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ESF 5 Information and Planning <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ESF 6 Mass Care and Human Services <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ESF 7 Logistics <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ESF 8 Public Health and Medical Services <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ESF 9 Urban Search and Rescue <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ESF 10 Oil and Hazardous	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ESF 11 Agriculture and Natural Resources <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ESF 12 Energy <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ESF 13 Public Safety and Security <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ESF 14 Long Term Community Recovery <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ESF 15 External Affairs <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Department of Defense (DCO) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DHS IP <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> NGA <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other:

MISSION ASSIGNMENT WORKSHEET

INITIAL ACTIVATIONS		
PSMA	Agency	Description
23/61	ATF	Activation
24/62	CBP	Activation
76	DoD	Activation
22/59	DOE	Activation
3/32	DOT	Activation
187	FPS	Contract Sec
16/47	GSA	Activation
XXX	GSA	Leasing
17/49	HHS	Activation
8/38	NPPD	Activation
11/39	OSHA	Activation
5/36	USACE	Activation
158/175	USACE	Commodity
165/281	USACE	Emerg Power
276	USACE	Power Procurement
204/209	USACE	DTOS
217	USCG	Activation
20/256	USDA	Activation
6/255	USFS	Activation
2/33	TSA	Activation
19/53	EPA	Activation
8/38	OIP	Activation

OIL/HM/CBRNE		
PSMA	Agency	Description
264	DOE	Rad Monitoring
265	DOE	NARAC
266	DOE	REAC/TS
205/208	EPA	O&HM Response
201	OSHA	H&S
199/203	USCG	O&HM Response

SAR		
PSMA	Agency	Description
210	DoD	Md Lift Helo for SAR
218	NPS	SAR
180	CBP	SAR Force Protection
189	NGA	SAR Support
221/223	DOI	Single Boat/ Crew
211	USCG	Water
184	CBP	K-9 SAR

MEDICAL		
PSMA	Agency	Description
73	HHS	FMS
252	HHS	NDMS Teams
236	HHS	ALRT
240	HHS	EPAP
72	HHS	Med Care &

DAMAGE ASSESSMENTS		
PSMA	Agency	Description
226	DoD	Aerial Imagery
133	DOT	Infrastructure Assessment
179	EPA	Aerial Assessment
144	FCC	Project Roll Call
193-195	NGA	GEOINT
200	NPPD	DHS CIKR Modeling
153/280	USACE	Damage

OTHER RESPONSE		
PSMA	Agency	Description
65	DoD	ISB
202	USACE	Log Supp Team
158	USACE	Commodity Tm
155	USACE	Emerg Power Tm
237	USACE	Temp Roof Tm
154	USACE	Water & Wastewater Inf Assessment Tm
239	USACE	Temp Housing
174	TSA	OLE/FAM Tm
135	TSA	Trans Sec Team
235	HUD	Housing Task Force
181	USFS	Chain Saw Tm

GENERAL POPULATION EVACUATION		
PSMA	Agency	Description
139	DoD	Strat Trans Supp
267	TSA	TSATs
174	TSA	FAM Support
139	DoD	Strat Trans Supp
267	TSA	TSATs

PATIENT MOVEMENT EVACUATION		
PSMA	Agency	Description
272	DoD	PM Movers
273	DoD	AEM Evac
254	HHS	NDMS Evac
271	DoD / VA	FCC

IA DECS		
PSMA	Agency	Description
14/43	CNCS	Activation
283	HHS	ACF
237/282/244	USACE	Temp Roof
241/239/251/249/246	USACE	Temp Housing
231	CNCS	Field Support

PA DECS		
PSMA	Agency	Description
151	USACE	Debris Pre Dec
162-164	USACE	W/WW
268	USACE	Debris Oversight
XXX	NRCS	Debris

NOTE: The PSMA shown above are provided as a guide – refer to the WebEOC PSMA Catalog for accurate information!

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ATTACHMENT 4

LOGISTICS: TOOLS



FEMA Region 6 Hurricane Concept of Support: STATE OF TEXAS

Resource Support as of 6/8/2016

Concept of Support

Federal prepositioned assets: none

H-48: Delivered to Staging Area

- (2) 30 Pack Generators
- 1,800,000 L Water (order 900K @ H-96 and 900K @ H-24)
- 1,172,160 Meals (order 586,080K @ H-96 and 586,080K @ H-24)
- 41,600 Tarps (order 20.8K @ H-96 and 20.8K @ H-24)

Commonly Used Shelter Items/Services List

- 10 Infant/Toddler Kits, 1 CMS Kit, 1 DME Kit
- Common shelter items
- Shelter services

Power Generation

- Assessments conducted by USACE
- Specific/special requirements

State Capabilities & Shortfalls

TDEM is continuously working on logistics plans and capabilities for all-hazards response in Texas. Focused emphasis on hurricane strike scenarios. Specific preparations include establishing new contracts & solidifying existing contracts, regionalizing basic shelter assets such as

cots & blankets. Texas has contingency contracts for water and ice, emergency fuel, and ground evacuation transportation. Whether an event with advanced notice such as a hurricane, or a no-notice incident, TDEM has plans in place to transport, preposition, and distribute emergency commodities to support an affected population. TDEM has a VMI contract for 750K shelf-stable meals with a 72 hour delivery requirement, and an existing TXMAS contract for 750K shelf-stable meals with a 24-36 hour delivery requirement. The TDEM Mass Care Coordinator has a comprehensive plan for feeding task force operations with the Texas VOAD organizations.

Federally Recognized Tribes

- 3

Critical Infrastructures & Key Resources

- 123

DC Source(s)

- DC Fort Worth

FEMA Staging Area(s)

- Randolph AFB Aux Seguin – Primary
- Ft. Sam Houston (MERS/USAR FSA)
- Edinburg-Moore Field
- Houston-FedEx Freight
- Corpus Christi NAS

State LSA/RSA(s)

- TDEM Warehouse (Bay 34F)
- Lufkin (Regional Command) (lease ends 8/16)
- Houston (Reliant Stadium)
- Weslaco (HEB)
- Beaumont (Ford Center)
- Corpus Christi (Old Naval Air Station)

POD Location(s)

- Four (4) State operated PODs per County



FEMA

LOGISTICS STAFFING WORKSHEET**RRCC Activation Staffing (RISM)**

Resource Support Section Chief	Contracting, Acquisition and Ordering Unit
Deputy Resource Support Section Chief	Logistics Ordering Specialist
Deputy Resource Support Section Chief	1 GSA CSD's (MA)
-night shift, if required	LSCMS Specialist
Resource Tracker	-deploy 3 LSCMS Spcl (2 day shift, 1 night shift)
Orders Processing Group	Ground Support Unit
	-(Air Ops mission only DFW support)

IMAT initial deployable support staffing

Logistics Section Chief-IMAT	Ordering Unit Leader
Deputy Logistics Section Chief-IMAT (EOC Night Shift)	Ordering Specialist
Deputy Logistics Section Chief (JFO)	Communications Unit Lead-R6 IT
Service Branch Director -IMAT	APM
Support Branch Director -IMAT	GSA CSD's - (MA 2 to IOF)
External Support Branch Director -R6 Logistics	LSCMS Specialist- deploy 3 to IOF and 1 to SOC
External Facilities Unit Leader	-ADD RESERVIST deployment request
	USACE Commodity PRT Action Officer - SOC

Personnel Mobilization Center Operations Staff deployable support

Logistics Section Chief	Facility Manager
Communications Unit Leader	Ordering Unit Leader
Network Manager	Ordering Specialist (Personnel)
IT Specialist	Ordering Specialist (Equipment)
Telecom Manager	Ordering Specialist (Supplies)
Telecom Specialist	Supply Room Manager
Internal Communications Manager	Supply Room Specialist
Help Desk Operator	Accountable Property Manager
Message Center/Receptionist	Accountable Property Specialist
Support Branch Director	

ISB Team	Submit request to HQ's LMD
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RSA - ARCC Port of San Antonio	Logistics Liaison
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RSA - East Texas Regional Command (Lufkin)	Logistics Liaison FEMA Logistics Reservist - 1 person
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FOB/SSA - Harris County/Houston	FEMA Logistics Reservist USACE PRT - 4 each
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FOB/SSA - HEB at Weslaco - Valley	USACE PRT - 1 each
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FOB/SSA - South East Texas Ford Park, Galveston	FEMA Logistics Reservist (Ground Support type) USACE PRT - 4 each
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FOB/SSA - Corpus Christi, Beeville	USACE PRT - 1 each(TBD)
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LOGISTICS TIMELINE OF KEY ACTIVITIES AND SUPPORT

H-Hr	Logistics Activity
H-120	Activate RRCC, deploy IMAT, R6-MSD-IT, R6-RES-Log (External Support Branch Director) and supplemental staffing support
H-120	Identify IOF in Austin, Texas and verify pre-positioned resources
H-120	Initiate coordination with HQ's LMD or NRCC/RSS (if activated) and access IRR inventory
H-120	Coordinate with state to confirm potential support requirements and anticipated resource needs
H-120	Coordinate with ESF-6 on affected population and prepare LSCMS order for CUSI Kits (Infant & Toddler, DME, CMS, etc.)
H-120	Execute RRFs and Draft Mission Assignments. (MA for Joint Base San Antonio (JBSA) & GSA-leasing & CSDs) 1 ISB Cache with National ISB Team
H-120	Activate ISB using R6 Draft MA (request JBSA) (to include CUSI considerations) and deploy teams. Request 1-ISB Cache. JBSA includes Lackland AFB, Randolph AFB, Randolph-Aux (Seguin) AFB, Fort Sam Houston and Medina)
H-120	Coordinate with Operations to request (5) Mobile Communications Office Vehicles (MCOV) to be staged at the ISB. (MERS Assets) to Fort Sam Houston
H-120	Submit LSCMS order for ISB shuttle fleet to Randolph AFB Aux in Seguin (25) Shuttle power w/driver units/trailers (for category 2 hurricane or below) FEMA ISB (50) Shuttle power w/driver units/trailers (for category 3 hurricane or above) FEMA ISB
H-120	Coordinate with HQ's LMD or NRCC/RSS (if activated) to activate the DLA/DESC IAA fuel mission at the ISB (Randolph AFB Aux in Seguin - 10K Gallons of Diesel)
H-120	Request Storm (Pool) cards from R6 Logistics to support ISB operations at Randolph AFB Aux in Seguin
H-102	Coordinate with operations on any logistical support to Air, Bus or Ambulance evacuation mission if activated
H-96	ISB established and additional staff deploy as needed; identified by situational awareness
H-96	Conference call with HQ's LMD or NRCC/RSS (if activated) to order and begin to receive IRR supplies and equipment through LMC. Pre-stage transportation assets, teams and commodities at ISB. (submit LSCMS order for 900,000 water, 586,080 meals, 20,800 tarps, and (4) four Durable Medical Equipment Caches (DME's)) at Randolph AFB Aux in Seguin
H-96	Deploy logistics staff to setup an IOF, JIC, and JFO in Austin. Deploy staff to setup Personnel Mob Center in DFW area
H-96	Confirm state staging areas, POD locations and staffing capabilities. Coordinate with the State to refine commodity distribution plans and resource needs
H-96	Pre-stage ten (10) 53' empty trailers with power at TDEM warehouse 333 Morris Witt Bay 34F if required. LSCMS Site Code (TX-78226-MORR-91)
H-96	Coordinate with Operations and HQ's LMD or NRCC/RSS (if activated) on Responder Support Camp (RSC) requirements
H-72	Coordinate with operations on USACE Power PRT activation and deploy two 30-packs of generators if required to Lackland AFB
H-72	Coordinate with operations on USACE roofing PRT activation and deploy 4 trailers of plastic sheeting if required to Randolph AFB

H-Hr	Logistics Activity
H-72	Activate DFW area hotels as Federal Responder Relocation Area and activate pre identified logistics support (if Air Evacuation Mission occurs) if available, <i>alternate site is Davis Field (Muskogee, OK tentative)</i>
H-72	Coordinate with ESF-6 on any sheltering commodity shortfalls. (Bariatric needs cots, blankets, baby food/formula, diapers-adult and baby, comfort kits, pet cages, pet food etc.) to Randolph AFB Aux in Seguin Coordinate with ESF-6 on possible warehouse lease for donations.
H-72	Coordinate with ESF-8 on any Functional Needs Sheltering and FMS shortfalls. (Oxygen cylinders, medical waste disposal, etc.) to Randolph AFB Aux in Seguin
H-72	Coordinate with ESF-11 on any pet evacuation shortfalls.
H-48	Analyze inventory status and deploy assets from pre-incident locations to operating locations.
H-48	Initial Operating Facility (IOF) establishes and coordinates with State and ESF-7 on potential impact area JFO locations and develops potential site listings.
H-48	AIR EVAC begins.
H-24	Submit 2 nd LSCMS order for 900,000 water, 586,080 meals, and 20,800 tarps (if needed) to Randolph AFB Aux in Seguin if feasible.
H-24	Evaluate the need for a personnel mobilization center in the DFW area.
H-24	Implement personnel protection plan and secure all assets that may be in harm's way.
L+	Secure and begin setting up JFO, DRCs and provide POD support. Evaluate the need or requirement to establish a forward staging area.
L+	Continue resource flow for unmet needs (commodities, equipment & personnel).
L+	Coordinate with Recovery/IA on MCOV/MDRC requirements.
L+	Coordinate with IA on housing mission and MHU Staging Area

AIR EVACUATION SUPPORT – LOGISTICS TIMELINE (if needed)

H-Hr	Activity
H-120	Operations executes the air evacuation timeline plan Logistics prepares to support logistics requests and monitors evacuation operations.
H-96	Decision Point: Operations activates Air Evacuation Plan; brief & deploy lead personnel Initiate Logistical contracts as appropriate
H-72	Activate DFW area hotel as Federal Air Ops Relocation Staging Area and provide pre-identified logistics support.
H-60	Logistics Command Staff and support personnel deploy to DFW Airport General Aviation for Bus coordination and Hotel for arrival and check in support.
H-48	Begin Air Evacuation Operations
H-18	Air evacuation of support personnel (TSA, FAMS, contractors, etc.)
L+12	Return of Air evacuation of support personnel (TSA, FAMS, contractors, etc.)

LOGISTICS REFERENCE TABLES

DESCRIPTION OF IRR PACKAGES (RSS ships an IRR pack until validated response requirements are determined):

IRR PACKAGE	ALPHA	BRAVO	CHARLIE	DELTA
Meals	250,000 (12 trailers)	125,000 (6 trailers)	60,000 (3 trailers)	30,000 (2 trailers)
Water	400,000 (28 trailers)	200,000 (14 trailers)	90,000 (7 trailers)	45,000 (4 trailers)
Cots	2,100 (3 trailers)	2,100 (3 trailers)	2,100 (3 trailers)	2,100 (3 trailers)
Blankets	4,500 (1 trailer)	4,500 (1 trailer)	4,500 (1 trailer)	4,500 (1 trailer)
Infant and Toddler Kits	20 (1 trailer)	10 (1 trailer)	5 (1 trailer)	3 (1 trailer)
DMS & CMS Kits	1&1 (3 trailers)	1&1 (3 trailers)	1&1 (3 trailers)	1&1 (3 trailers)
MCOV	3	2	2	2
Generators	54 (17 trailers)	54 (17 trailers)	0	0
TOTAL # OF TRAILERS	65	45	18	14
Provides Meals & Water for 1 Day	120,000 People	60,000 people	30,000 people	15,000 people

DESCRIPTION OF COMMONLY USED SHELTER ITEMS LISTINGS:

BREAKDOWN OF CUSI CATALOG ITEMS	
<i>Categories</i>	<i>Number of Items</i>
Major Items (<i>e.g. -water, bulk food, cots, blankets, bottled water, emergency meals</i>)	14
Hygiene Items (<i>e.g. -Hygiene kits of 17 items plus other items available</i>)	26
Shelter Cleaning Items (<i>e.g. -brooms, buckets, mops, trash bags</i>)	11
Miscellaneous Items (<i>e.g. -hand sanitizer with nozzles, caution tape</i>)	16
Leased / Contracted Items (<i>e.g. -fuel, dumpsters with service, reefer-trailers</i>)	17
Infants and Toddlers Items (<i>e.g. -26 items plus other items available</i>)	33
Durable Medical Equipment (DME) Items (<i>e.g. -wheelchairs, crutches</i>)	28
Consumable Medical Supplies (CMS) Items (<i>e.g. -bandages, catheters</i>)	93
Grand Total All Items 238	

GENERAL PLANNING FACTORS:

Infant / Toddler Pre-Staged Kits

- Planning Estimate for one week based on 10% of 100 person shelter population is 10 Infant/Toddler Kits
- 26 of the 33 items consisting of Infant/Toddler Kit will be pushed to the field as part of pre-staging activities
- Remaining items will be pull/request items

DME Pre-Staged Caches

- 1 each cache of DME will be sent to various locations (i.e. ISB, Staging Areas, shelters, etc)
- Consumable Medical Supplies (CMS) Pre-Staged
- 1 each cache of CMS will be sent to various locations (i.e. ISB, Staging Areas, shelters, etc)

REFERENCE TABLES FOR GENERATORS

EMERGENCY POWER PLANNING FACTORS (APPROXIMATE):

APPROXIMATE EMERGENCY POWER MISSION PLANNING FACTORS:	TYPE 1	TYPE 2	TYPE 3	TYPE 4	TYPE 5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catastrophic events 24/7 operations > 200 Generators High demand on generators & BOM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant event 24/7 operations > 100 Generators High demand on generators & BOM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CAT II or less TS 24 hour ops with most installs completed during the day. 50 to 100 Gen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CAT I or TS Event Any event in which FEMA Generators are deployed (1 Power Pack) Day Ops only 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ice Storm Severe Weather Flooding Tropical Storm
PRT	20+ staff	20 staff C2 of large stage area 200 gen 10 kW-2MW	13 staff C2 of std staging area 50-75 gen <800 kW	9 staff C2 of std staging area 25-50 gen <800kW	1 staff SME only C2 of std staging area For state self-install
249th	19+ staff Depends on Size	19 staff 30-50 daily PII	16 staff 30-50 daily PII	9 staff 15-25 daily assess	6 staff For state self-install
ACI	Type 2 + as needed Depends on size	114 staff Install 30-35 gens/day	75 staff Install 20-25 gens/day	46 staff Installs 5-10 gens/day	NA
DTOS	4 staff / 1 EEV Supports 25+ USACE	2 staff / 1 EEV Supports 15+ USACE	2 staff / 1 EEV Supports 10 USACE	2 staff / 1 EEV Supports 10 USACE	NA
Support	Varies	11 staff	8 staff	8 staff	2 staff

NUMBER OF GENERATORS IN 30 PACK GENSET:

kW Size	Range Band	Pack
15 – 50kW	15-60kW	10
100kW	61-100kW	6
200kW	101-200kW	7
400kW	201-400kW	4
700kW	401-704kW	2
>1mW	705kW - >1mW	1
Total per pack		30

LOGISTICS SITES IN TEXAS						
Note: These sites must be verified annually by logistics personnel.						
Site Name	Site Identification	Address	City	State	Zip	Notes
Texas Department Emergency Management (TDEM) Building B	Interim Operating Facility	5805 N. Lamar Blvd	Austin	TX	78757	The IOF is in an annex wing to the SOC. Only selected personnel will be allowed seats in the SOC due to space limitations; others will work from the IOF in the annex wing.
Randolph AFB Auxiliary	ISB – Commodities/Primary	848-1073 Aux Airport Road	Seguin	TX	78155	Primary staging area for 2015 for trailers carrying commodities and generators.
Ft. Sam Houston	ISB- MERS & USAR	2330 Stanley Road Suite A	Fort Sam Houston	TX	78234	Available for use for staging of MERS and US&R resources if needed.
Randolph AFB	ISB- Commodities/Primary Alternate	29 Main Circle Suite 1	Randolph AFB	TX	78150	Also serves as a BSI.
Lackland AFB	Generators Staging	Valley Hi Gate Luke (Gateway) East Gate	Lackland AFB	TX	78236	Alternate site for Emergency Power Team staging.
Medina	Fuel Staging	Medina base Road	San Antonio	TX	78227	As needed
Moore Field	Staging Area – Alternate/Forward	22675 N. Moorefield Rd.	Edinburg	TX	78541	As needed.
Corpus Christi NAS	Staging Area – Alternate/Forward	1001 D Street #101	Corpus Christi	TX	78418	As needed.
Houston FedEx Freight	ISB- Alternate	9010 Jackrabbit Rd.	Houston	TX	77095	As needed.
Kingsville NAS	Staging Area – Alternate/Forward	746 Rosendahl St.	Kingsville	TX	78363	As needed.

UNIFIED STATE LOGISTICS SITES						
Site Name	Site Identification	Address	City	State	Zip	
Brooks City Base	Alamo Regional Command Center	8130 Inner Circle	San Antonio	TX	78235	Command & control center for vehicle evacuation staging (air, bus and ambulance), responder support camps, evacuee shelters, logistics staging site (RSA) and State Staging Areas (FOB/SSA)
AT&T Center	Bus and Ambulance Staging	1 AT&T Center Rd.	San Antonio	TX	78219	Primary location for reception and staging of buses and ambulances in San Antonio is the AT&T Center parking lots 6,7, and 8. (Port of San Antonio is still an option but space is increasingly limited).
TDEM Warehouse	Logistics Staging Site (RSA)	333 Morris Witt, Bay F, Building 1534	San Antonio	TX	78241	Primary evacuation hub for air and ground evacuations. Primary site for warehouse facility (Bldg 1534) for commodities and shelter support.
Kelly USA	Shelter Evacuees Hub	1015 Billy Mitchell Blvd	San Antonio	TX	78241	Will be used as a shelter hub to check in evacuees where they will be sent to their assigned gen pop or medical shelters
East Texas Regional Command	RSA	Brookshire Bros, 1402 N John Redditt Dr	Lufkin	TX	75904	RSA; staging area to support forward distribution of supplies / equipment to affected area(s).
Chase Industrial Complex (Old NAS)	FOB/SSA	2922 Byrd St.	Beeville	TX	78102	State Staging Area (FOB/SSA)
Harris County Houston	FOB/SSA/ Reliant Stadium	1 Reliant Park	Houston	TX	77054	FOB/SSA
Ford Park	FOB/SSA	5115 IH-10 South	Beaumont	TX	77705	FOB/SSA
HEB, Valley	FOB/SSA	1100 Panther Dr	Weslaco	TX	78596	Valley FOB/SSA/Responder Support Shelter
Galveston / Brazoria	FOB/SSA	(To Be Determined)				FOB/SSA
Big Sandy	Medical Special Needs Shelter (TENTATIVE SITE)	1085 Private Rd 3481	Big Sandy	TX	75755	Up to 1000 patients.(HVAC/electrical assistance may be requested from FEMA)

RESPONDER SUPPORT CAMP POTENTIAL LOCATIONS

First Responder billeting support will be dictated by operational requirements. A Responder Support Camp (RSC) is a Federal "tent city" that houses Federal employees and first responders during an event. The RSC provides housing/feeding facilities for Federal Employees and contractors at the Federal Coordinating Officer's (FCO) discretion. A State RSC will be stood up in Phase 3 at Port San Antonio in a fixed facility, building 1534. The RSC will be established and operated by contract between the State of Texas and the Baptist Children Family Services (BCFS). It is capable of holding up to 3000 responders.

Name	Location	Address	City	State	ZIP Code	County	Latitude	Longitude	Point of Contact
Brazoria County Base Camp - Primary	City of Angleton Public Works Site	535 South Anderson	Angleton	Texas	77515	Brazoria	N 29° 09' 35.03"	W 95° 25' 29.82"	Mike Jones
Galveston County Base Camp - Primary	Galveston Airport	2115 Terminal	Galveston	Texas	77554	Galveston	N 29° 16' 05.80"	W 94° 51' 23.85"	Charlie Kelley
Galveston County Base Camp - Alternate	First Baptist Church of Texas City	1400 9th N St	Texas City	Texas	77581	Galveston	N 29° 23' 37.07"	W 94° 54' 54.11"	Bruce Clawson
Jefferson County Base Camp - Primary	Ford Park Arena	5115 Interstate 10	Beaumont	Texas	77705	Jefferson	N 30° 00' 41"	W 94° 10' 48"	EMC Greg Fountain
Jefferson County Base Camp - Secondary	Orange County Airport	2520 S. Hwy. 87	Orange	Texas	77630	Jefferson	N 30° 4' 9"	W 93° 48' 13"	EMC Greg Fountain
Matagorda County Base Camp - Primary	Matagorda County Fairgrounds	4511 FM 2668	Bay City	Texas	77414	Matagorda			Douglas Matthes
Aransas County Base Camp - Primary	Aransas County Airport	421 John D. Wendell Rd.	Rockport	Texas	78382	Aransas	N 28° 5' 25.87" N	W 97° 2' 44.89"	EMC Rick McLester
Aransas County Base Camp Site - Alternate	Closed Wal-Mart	2631 Highway 35 N	Rockport	Texas	78382	Aransas	N 28° 3' 8.49" N	W 97° 2' 29.70"	EMC Rick McLester
Kenedy County CSA	n/a (see Kleberg County)	101 La Parra Avenue	Sarita	Texas		Kenedy	N 27° 13' 19.98"N	W 97° 47' 32.02"	Chief Dep Gilbert San Miguel
Kleberg County Base Camp - Primary	Dick Kleberg County Park (JK Northway Coliseum)	725 E. Escobedo Rd	Kingsville	Texas	78363	Kleberg	N 27° 28' 29.67"N	W 97° 51' 28.77"	EMC Tomas Sanchez
Kleberg County Base Camp Site - Secondary	NAS Kingsville or TAMU Kingsville	746 Rosendahl Street	NAS Kingsville	Texas	78363-5110		N 27° 30' 26" N	W 97° 48' 35"	
Nueces County Base Camp - Primary	Cabaniss Field	Saratoga Blvd & Ranger Ave.	Corpus Christi	Texas	78408	Nueces	N 27° 42' 14.72"N	W 97° 26' 13.66"	EMC Fred Thomas
Nueces County Base Camp Site - Alternate	Corpus Christi Greyhound Racetrack	5302 Leopard St.	Corpus Christi	Texas	78408	Nueces	N 27° 48' 5.98"N	W 97° 27' 30.40"	Unknown
Refugio County Base Camp - Primary	Refugio County Fairgrounds	101 Padia Hall Rd	Refugio	Texas		Refugio	N 28° 19' 15.38"N	W 97° 17' 48.52"	EMC Stan Upton
Refugio County Base Camp Site - Alternate	unidentified at this time								
San Patricio County Base Camp - Primary	San Patricio County Fairgrounds	219 E. 5th St.	Sinton	Texas	78387	San Patricio	N 28° 1' 41.61"N	W 97° 30' 31.20"	EMC William "Sk" Zagorski
San Patricio County Base Camp Site - Alternate	TP McCampell Airport	3149 FM 3512	Aransas Pass	Texas	78336	San Patricio	N 27° 54' 51.07"N	W 97° 12' 32.35"	EMC William "Sk" Zagorski
Hidalgo County Base Camp Site - Primary	Edinburg International Airport	400 E. Hargill Road	Edinburg	Texas	78539	Hidalgo	N 26° 26' 45"N	W 98° 7' 56"	Fire Chief Shawn Snider
Hidalgo County Base Camp Site - Alternate	Old Wal-Mart in McAllen	4001 N. 23rd	McAllen	Texas	78503	Hidalgo	N 26° 14' 29"N	W 98° 14' 29"	Asst. City Mgr Pilar Rodriguez

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